

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

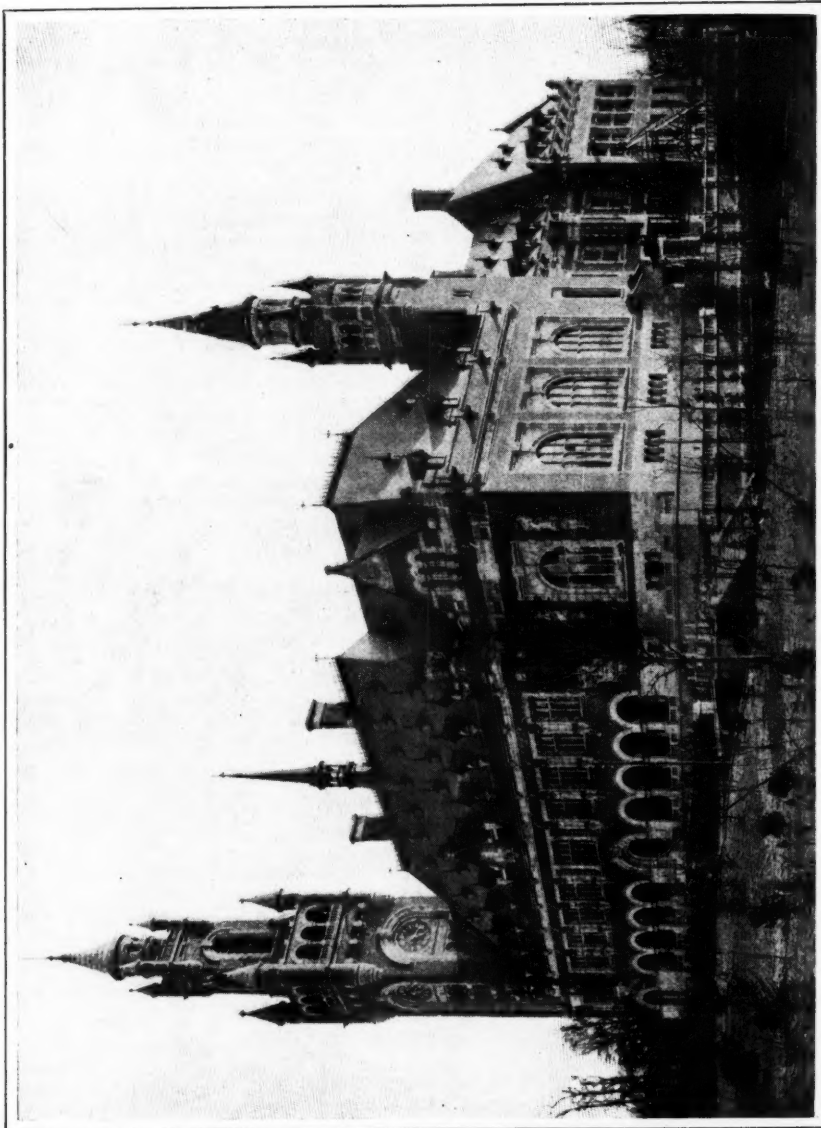
EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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THE WORLD'S TEMPLE OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION, AT THE HAGUE, OPENED LAST MONTH

(Soon after the International Court of Arbitration, known as The Hague Tribunal, was established, in 1899, a number of the world's public spirited men, among them Mr. Andrew Carnegie, conceived the idea of erecting a building as the seat of the august tribunal, to mark forever at the Dutch capital the establishment of the world's court of fraternal good will. Mr. Carnegie contributed \$1,500,000 toward its cost)

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Friendship of
Japan and
America*

There is something wrong either with the intelligence or else with the motives of those who talk about war whenever a question comes up between nations that involves the interpretation of a treaty. The people of the United States have no differences with those of any other country that could possibly justify even harsh language. Much less, then, could they justify talk about the wholesale shedding of innocent blood in combat upon the international scale. There has never been the slightest reason to suppose that this country was on the verge of war with Japan. The Government and people of that marvelous island empire have always justly regarded the Government and people of the United States with the warmest attachment. And Japan should be strongly assured that the people of the United States take pride in her progress, rely upon her friendship, and fully believe that the welfare and prosperity of the one country must be of value to the other.

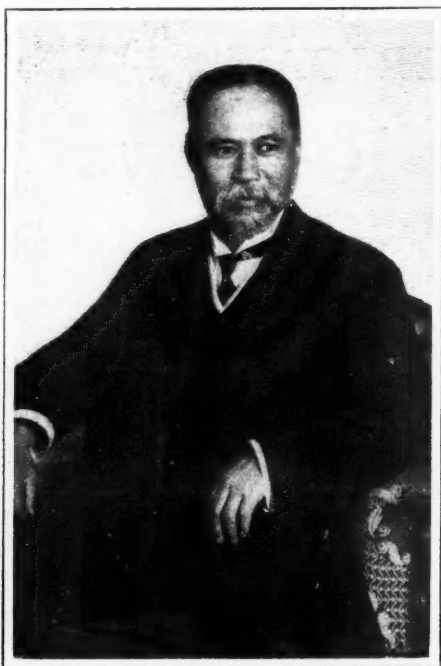
*Some
of Japan's
Problems*

Within the course of one short generation, Japan has had some very hard problems to face, and she has met them with great courage. For one thing, she was the victim of a set of commercial treaties that were perpetual upon their face, and that were to her disadvantage as she grew in economic power and in national self-consciousness. These treaties permitted the European powers and the United States to send their wares into Japan at a very low fixed rate of duty. As the country developed, the treasury needed to collect larger revenue from imports, and the new industries of Japan required protection. Japanese statesmanship resented the existence of treaties that permanently limited the sovereignty of the country in the matter

of its own tariff rates and revenue system. But the treaties on their face were perpetual, and the European powers were not willing to consent to their abrogation. The Government of the United States, recognizing the inherent right of Japan to full sovereignty, was willing to terminate the objectionable parts of these conventions. The European countries showed no such generous feeling, however, and Japan was afraid to take decisive steps. Not less objectionable, furthermore, was the right of consular jurisdiction maintained under these treaties by the countries of Europe and America. A foreigner committing a crime in Japan could not be tried under Japanese law by Japanese judges, but could claim the right to have his case brought before a consular court, set up on Japanese soil by his own country.

*The Long
Diplomatic
Struggle*

Meanwhile, Japan had reorganized her law courts upon the best models, and as early as 1871 had sent an embassy to Europe and America to seek a treaty revision that would recover for her a full judicial autonomy and the control of her own tariffs. In 1878, the United States entered into a new treaty with Japan, conceding everything that was desired. It was at the request of Japan herself that this treaty was made conditional upon the signing of similar treaties by the European powers. In 1883 the Japanese felt that they were fully prepared to render justice to foreigners under their judicial system, and to open up the whole country to foreign travel and intercourse. But it was not until 1894 that the European powers yielded and consented to give Japan her full national rights upon her own soil. It should be remembered that 1894 was the year of the war between Japan and China, in which Japan exhibited



A FAMOUS ADMIRAL AS JAPANESE PREMIER

(Admiral Gombei Yamamoto, who became Prime Minister of Japan a few weeks ago, is a famous naval officer, said to have been partly educated in our Academy at Annapolis, who as naval minister prepared the Japanese fleet for the war with Russia. He has a thorough knowledge of the United States, and is directing the policy of his government in negotiations carried on by the Japanese minister at Washington)

a wholly surprising naval and military power. This exhibition of strength impressed Europe, and one of the first consequences was the revision of the vexatious treaties. The new treaties went into effect in 1899. Foreigners in Japan were bitter in opposition, but the results were highly successful. It is well known that if the European powers had not at last given reluctant consent to the abrogation of the unjust treaties, Japan would have denounced them and repudiated them. Such treaties, if made at all, should always be made for a limited term of years. When they are not so drawn, the absence of a limiting date must be regarded as a mere inadvertence, and the objectionable treaty should be ended by due notice on the part of the dissatisfied nation.

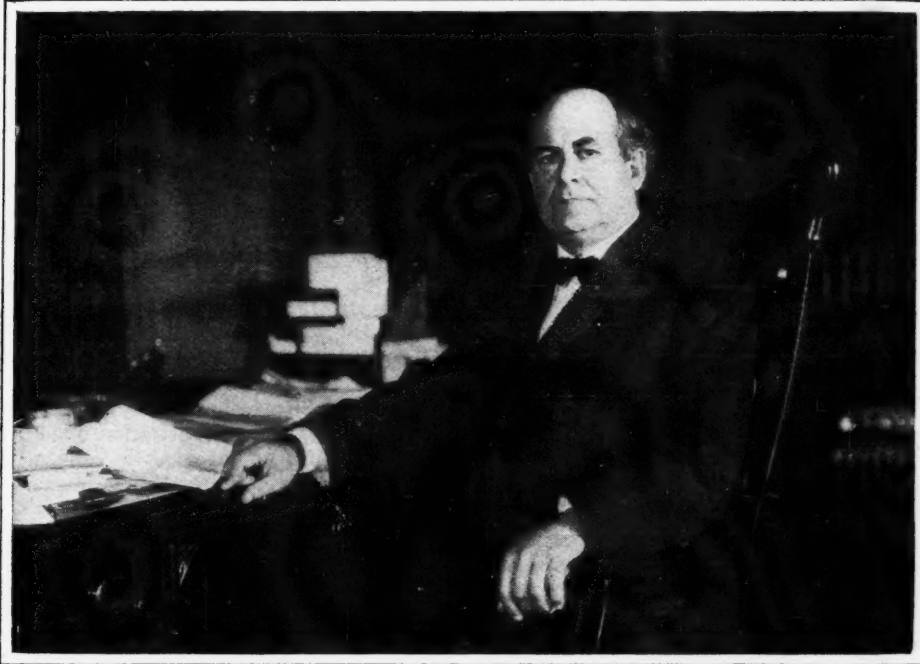
At the end of the war with China, in 1895, a treaty had been made which, while securing the independence of Korea, accorded to Japan certain limited rights of territory in a portion of

Manchuria, and other advantages of position and control pending the payment of an indemnity by China. It will be remembered that Russia, with the support of France and Germany, served notice upon Japan that this treaty must be altered and that the Japanese must withdraw from the mainland of Asia. But the very advantages which Japan had proposed to hold in a limited way, Russia soon afterwards undertook to appropriate for herself upon a much larger scale, and in a more menacing fashion. There followed the colossal war between Japan and Russia, in which Japan was completely victorious, and which was ended through the good offices of President Roosevelt by the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. As a result of the war with China, Japan had obtained the large island of Formosa. Following the war with Russia, Japan has changed her occupation of Korea into full annexation.

The Japanese have shown a solidarity of racial and national feeling that is unsurpassed, and probably unequalled, in our modern world. They have aspired to a place of high rank among the great powers, and they have attained it in a surprisingly short time. They are impressing themselves in the fullest sense upon Korea and Formosa. Because Korea is theirs, they will not rest until they have made it Japanese in every aspect of its life. They wish to stand solely upon their own national character. They do not like to be regarded as of close kin to the Asiatic nations, either in civilization, race, or political and



THE SECRETARY OF STATE GOING TO CALIFORNIA
AS AN ANGEL OF PEACE
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



(Cop.) right by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE

(Mr. Bryan's visit to California was a noteworthy object lesson to all nations, because it showed that our highest officers of government would allow no matter of personal convenience to stand in the way of efforts to promote international good will. Mr. Bryan's proposals and important utterances in recent weeks have all shown him to be a sincere and courageous apostle of the doctrines of peace and international friendship and sympathy)

economic ideals. They ask recognition upon their own qualities as one of the great, responsible modern powers. It is no part of the policy of Japan to have her laborers come to the United States. Neither does she seek to have Japanese capital employed in California agriculture or industry. She would prefer to have Japanese energy applied to economic development in the home islands, in Korea, and in Formosa. She is a close observer of the progress of other nations, and she has noted the fact that more recent German industrial development keeps a fast-growing population employed at home, whereas the surplus a generation ago was emigrating in large numbers to build up the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.

*California's
Views Are
Understood
in Japan*

Furthermore, Japanese statesmen understand very well the situation on the Pacific coast of the United States. They know that it is the aim of the people of California and adjacent States to build up a homogeneous American civilization, as free as possible from the difficulties that arise out of labor conflicts between races

having wholly different standards. The great agitation against Chinese labor in California had come at a period, some forty years or more ago, when there was practically no Japanese labor in the foreign market. The problem of Chinese immigration was frankly settled by treaties, in which China acceded to the exclusion of her laborers. After the war with Russia, the industrial situation in Japan was difficult, and thousands of men, discharged from the volunteer armies, were out of work. The steamship companies were only too eager to transport them across the Pacific, and employers all along the western coast of America found them available by reason of their skill and reliability. Thus arose the new situation.

*Labor's
Over-Sea
Movements*

In these days of cheap ocean transportation, surplus labor readily moves to fields of profitable employment. Hundreds of thousands of laborers are constantly crossing the Atlantic to the eastern part of the United States, returning to Europe from time to time with their earnings. It is a widely cur-



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VISCOUNT SUTEMI CHINDA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR
AT WASHINGTON

(This distinguished diplomat came to the United States some months ago from the post of ambassador to Germany. He was graduated at one of our American universities thirty-two years ago. He has held important posts in the Foreign Office and has been his country's representative in several South American and European capitals)

rent opinion among those who have studied the question, that this vast migration from Europe ought to be checked. But the movement of Japanese to our Coast States, though relatively very small, differs not only in degree but somewhat in kind. Thus there is a wide difference between the poorer class of laborers from eastern Europe, and the average American population of our Middle West or South. The children of these people, however, wholly drop their native languages, lose every particle of interest in the country where their parents were born, and become as completely American, so far as their own national self-consciousness is concerned, as if their ancestors had settled at Jamestown or Plymouth in the early days. It may prove, in the future, that we shall also assimilate in like fashion some of the immigrants who have come to our shores from Japan. But nothing of this kind is in prospect at present. The exceptions are too few to be noted.

*Japanese
Are
Distinct*

The Japanese are intensely distinct and self-conscious as a race and nation. Those who come here, come as Japanese; they have no thought of becoming Americans. Much that pertains to their civilization is different from ours. Many intelligent Americans who have traveled in Japan say, indeed, that their civilization is decidedly better than ours. That, however, is merely a matter of opinion. The point is that the two civilizations will not readily assimilate when brought into close contact. American labor cannot compete with Japanese labor. Fully understanding this condition, the Japanese Government, without having the point raised in any treaty, assumed the responsibility, after conference with the Roosevelt administration some five or six years ago, of checking the movement of Japanese laborers to the United States.

*As to
Land-
Holding*

The question that has now come up in California and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast has to do with the ownership of lands devoted to agriculture and fruit-growing. In certain localities the owners of farms and orchards had become dependent upon Japanese labor. The Japanese, being both saving and ambitious, had begun to buy up some of the most advantageous land. It was alleged that their ownership of one tract made it the more easy for them to buy adjacent lands upon their own terms. However that may be, it is clear that the people of California



THESE ARE ANXIOUS MOMENTS

(Uncle Sam, riding with Japan around a turn on the mountain road of friendly feeling, warns the chauffeur [California] not to be in too great a hurry)
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)

had become convinced that alien land-holding, as respects the skilful and industrious people from the other side of the Pacific, ought not to be permitted. It is true that such land-holding had not gone very far, but the people of California thought it best to check the movement in its early stages. It was the intention of our treaty with Japan to secure to Japanese business men in this country the right to hold property for their commercial purposes and for residence. The matter of owning agricultural lands was not mentioned in the treaty.

*The
Essential
Issue*

Oceans are no longer barriers that prevent the movement of peoples. Water travel is cheaper and easier than land travel. It would be more simple and natural, in view of the development of steam navigation, to settle the western part of North America with colonists from Japan, China, and the teeming millions across the Pacific than it was to settle the eastern part of North America with the overflow from the smaller white populations of Europe. Even to-day the population of our Pacific States is



GOVERNOR HIRAM JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA, WHO SIGNED THE ALIEN LAND BILL LAST MONTH

(Governor Johnson is in sympathy with the California view which opposes the ownership of agricultural land by the Japanese, but his attitude has been one of personal and official courtesy, and he has been skilful enough to transfer the issues from Sacramento to Washington)



A MODERN CASE OF FATHER AND SON
UNCLE SAM (to California): "You're not big enough to listen to reason, and you're too big to be spanked."
From the *News-Press* (St. Joseph, Mo.)

small, and their development has only begun. It is by no means certain as yet that their future is to be in the hands of white inhabitants of European origin. They aspire intensely to be part and parcel of a homogeneous white American race of blended European stock, occupying the whole of North America without regard to the line between Canada and the United States. It is within their right to take the steps that they deem necessary in order to avoid the complications that arise from populations that do not readily blend. It is in no sense, as we have already said, an assertion of superiority against the Japanese. It might, indeed, be an admission of inferiority, because the Japanese seem capable of winning in an open competition.

*Fixed Views
on
the Coast*

As respects the fundamental aspects of their policy, the people of the Pacific Coast have made up their minds. It would be useless to try to make it appear that the present legislature of California does not fairly represent the views of the people of the State. The legislature seems to have been composed of men of ability,



SECRETARY BRYAN ADDRESSING THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
ON THE LAND BILL

(Next to Mr. Bryan stands Governor Johnson, and next in order are Lieutenant-Governor Wallace and Speaker Young. The scene is in the Senate chamber at Sacramento)

and the three leading parties were well represented in it. The bills against alien landholding, after the most deliberate discussion, were passed by votes practically unanimous in both branches of the legislature. The scattering votes in opposition seem to have represented details or points of view, but not opposition to the fundamental policy. The alternatives, as regards labor and population on the Pacific Coast, may be stated in two or three brief sentences. (1) Future growth must depend upon the normal increase, by excess of births over deaths, of the people now living in our Coast States. Or (2) it must come in considerable part from Europe and the eastern portion of the United States. Or else (3) it must come from the coasts of Asia. But in view of those economic and social principles that now control the movements of labor and population, the third of these alternatives is the inevitable one unless artificial barriers are erected and maintained. Nobody knows whether or not such barriers can avail anything in the long run. It is said that the reason why Germany joined Russia and France in 1895, in forcing Japan off of the mainland of Asia, was because Emperor William dreaded what he called the "Yellow Peril." The Japanese had shown amazing military capacity, and the German Emperor feared that if they were established in Manchuria they might reorganize and modernize China and

in due time send an army of several million Chinese across Russia to the very heart of Europe. But his solicitude availed very little. Ten years after he had joined in the diplomatic movement to thwart their ambitions, they had driven back the Russians, were headed for St. Petersburg without any help from China's millions, and they were on the mainland to stay. California's barriers, in like manner, may prove unavailing, and both shores of the Pacific may belong to the Asiatic peoples two hundred years hence, or even within a shorter time.

*Present
and Future
Aspects*

But just now the nations of Asia are fully occupied at home. China is trying to establish her republic, and she has virtually transferred Mongolia to Russia. She needs and greatly desires the friendship of the United States. Our Government has led the way in giving official recognition to the new republic, some of our citizens have been called to China as advisers in the work of constitutional government, and our opportunity for mutually beneficial and wholly friendly relations with China is greater than at any previous time. The peoples of Asia have no more conscious thought of colonizing and possessing California than of occupying France. Yet the fundamental problem of subsistence will determine the future of populations. And if Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians can flourish and maintain their

civilization where Europeans and Americans cannot compete, the future must bring some profound changes and some vast displacements.

*The
Citizenship
Question*

Such considerations, however, are speculative, not immediate. The Japanese desire to be treated without discrimination as a great people on the terms of the most favored nations. As a matter of fact, they are not so treated under the laws of the United States or those of the British Colonies. Under our laws as now construed, they are not eligible to citizenship. The new law of California against the alien ownership of agricultural land expressly recognizes the obligation of all existing treaties, and excludes from ownership such aliens as are not eligible to citizenship. Inasmuch as California does not propose to disregard existing treaties, the real question raised by Japan goes much farther and has to do with the question of American citizenship. The Japanese would not have the slightest objection to a law prohibiting alien ownership in general. And such a law might in the end be a desirable one in California and various other States. But at present it would work inconvenience. If, however, the treaty should be construed against the new California law, or if the national policy at Washington should be out of line with the views of the Pacific Coast, it would be quite possible to extend the law against land ownership to aliens of whatever nationality.

*Mr.
Bryan's
Visit*

It has not been easy to understand exactly why the Japanese Government has been so earnest and active in its protest against this California legislation. The best explanation, however, seems to be that sensational newspapers in Japan have stirred up a popular agitation that the Government feels obliged to recognize. The position

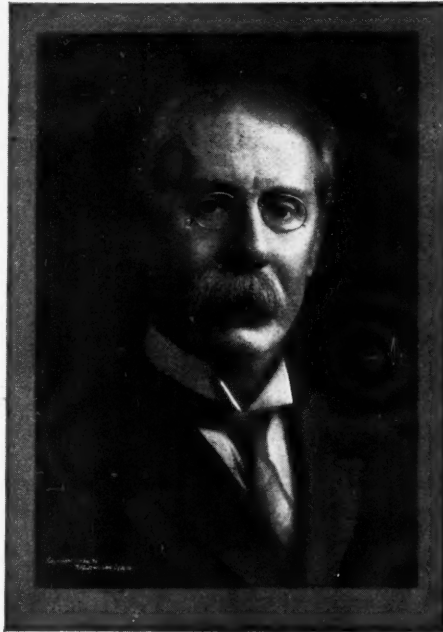
of Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador at Washington, when the matter first came up in April, rested solely upon Japanese rights under the existing treaty. The telegraphic correspondence of President Wilson and Governor Johnson raised the question of delay in order to make sure that international obligations were fully observed. The journey of Secretary Bryan to California, and his conferences with Governor Johnson and the legislature, would seem to have had as their chief object an exhibition of deference to Japanese feeling. As a result of Mr. Bryan's

visit, the pending bill was changed in some particulars, and it does not appear to be in violation of the treaty. It was after Mr. Bryan's visit, and after these modifications, that the measure was passed by a vote in the Senate of 35 to 2 and in the Assembly of 72 to 3. The legislature adjourned and left the bill in the Governor's hands to veto or to sign. If it had remained in session, and he had vetoed the bill, the measure would have been passed over his veto. The request of the Administration that he should veto the bill—although he personally favored it—after the legislature had adjourned and could not repass it,

was evidently for the sake of gaining time, in order to allow negotiations with Japan.

*An Arbitration
Treaty
Involved*

If the Governor had acceded to this request and vetoed the bill, the authorities at Washington would probably have attempted to deal with the matter in connection with renewing our arbitration treaty with Japan, which expires within a few weeks. Governor Johnson, in a long telegram to Secretary Bryan on May 14, set forth the reasons why he thought it his duty to sign the bill. The Japanese prefer to have it otherwise, and the Government at Washington is bound to do everything in its power, not only to secure the observance of



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HON. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, OF PITTSBURGH
(Appointed last month as ambassador to Japan)



ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

BRITISH LION: "I say, Jonathan, we haven't had a fight for a hundred years."

AMERICAN EAGLE: "Bully for both of us, John. Let's have a centenary. By the by, mighty sorry to lose Bryce."
(Carruthers Gould in the *Westminster Gazette*, London)

treaties, but also to maintain friendly feeling among the peoples of all nations. Our new ambassador to Japan has now been appointed in the person of the Hon. George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh. Mr. Guthrie has been mayor of his great city, is a lawyer of eminence, and is known throughout the country as a municipal and political reformer. Mr. Guthrie typifies what is best in our citizenship and in our social and public life, and in sending him to Japan President Wilson has selected a man who would have honored us at any capital. Mr. Guthrie will be able to do much in Japan to show the brilliant and loyal people of that empire how greatly their progress is admired by the people of the United States, and how genuine and unselfish is the friendliness of the American people for the people of Japan. The economic and social problems of California have no real relationship to the good will of the Americans for the Japanese. The Californians have certain aims and ideals in California, based upon their own civilization. The Japanese have certain aims and ideals having to do with their progress within their own empire and in relation to contiguous Asiatic territories.

A
Peace
Celebration

A number of distinguished Englishmen, together with representatives of Canada, Newfoundland, and Australia, spent the first half of May in the United States on a mission of interest and of real importance. They represented committees in the British Empire which were named a year or two ago, concurrently with committees in the United States, to prepare for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent. It is the belief of all thoughtful men that much good has come to the world through this experience of a century. Where great nations have little or nothing in common, and few points of contact, there is not much danger of difficulties arising which stir up passion and tempt them to resort to arms. The war of 1812, like the war of our Revolution, was in a large sense part of those profound European conflicts which followed the era of discovery and colonization and related to the permanent future of overseas domains. The Monroe Doctrine was a still further development of those struggles, and a joint device of the United States and Great Britain for allowing the Western Hemisphere a free and liberal development.

*An Affair of
Great
Consequences*

Peace between the British Empire and the United States for a hundred years is a world affair, and not merely a matter of mutual congratulation. It has been a great thing for the Dominion of Canada, because it has been due to this peace and nothing else that Canada has extended to the Pacific coast and has entered upon a great national life with the good will of her only neighbor and no clouds of any kind upon her horizon. But it is also true that the great South American states owe much to this hundred years of peace between England and the United States. If this peace had been broken, the Monroe Doctrine would have lost its sanction, and the South American states in their developing period would have faced the danger of European seizure and partition. Hopes and ideals in all that concerns the life of individuals and nations rest upon experience. Every time a dispute is settled, a crisis is averted, moral principles are respected, honor and truth are upheld, and good will overcomes distrust, it becomes by just so much the easier to meet the next crisis in a spirit of forbearance and to find just solutions.

*An Address
to the
World*

Because we have avoided war with England for a hundred years we know that by diligent cultivation of right principles and relationships we may confidently hope to avoid war for another hundred years, and indeed for all time. The manifesto adopted by the conferees at New York, in asking the governments and peoples of all the world to take part in celebrating this centenary of peace, used the following language, which is a most notable summation of the kind of world progress, in the past century, upon which we must build our hopes of abiding peace and improving civilization for the times to come:

We invite such coöperation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication.

We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and the arts, of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy



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DISTINGUISHED LEADERS IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT

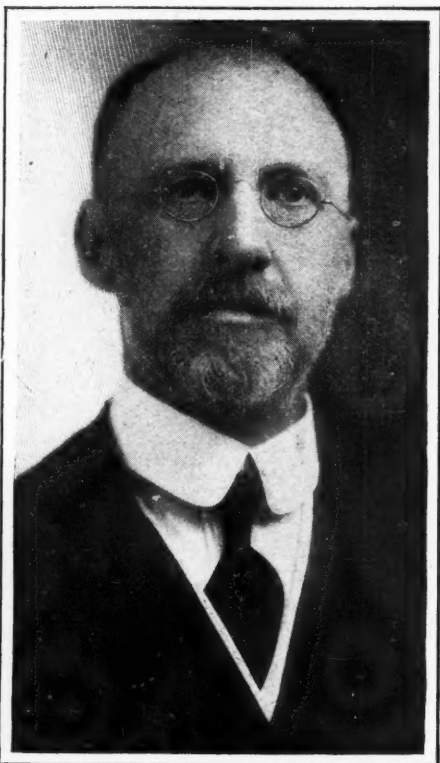
(The gentleman with Mr. Carnegie in this picture is Lord Weardale, better known through a long Parliamentary career as the Hon. Philip James Stanhope. He came to the United States last month as head of the British committee appointed to confer with Americans regarding plans for celebrating the Treaty of Ghent upon the one-hundredth anniversary of peace between Great Britain and the United States)

of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her dominions beyond the seas on the one hand and the United States on the other hand touches directly both the interests and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present day population of the United States has been drawn. Such a celebration will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

*A
Fortunate
Occasion*

The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Eve in the year 1814. Our American peace commissioners were John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, James A. Bayard, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell. The purpose of the treaty was declared to be the establishment of "a firm and universal peace." A great number of matters have had to be decided by diplomatic negotiation and by reference to arbitrating boards in the century that has elapsed, but the firm and universal peace has been



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SIR CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE

(Who succeeds Mr. Bryce as the British ambassador)

maintained. The joint committees, while in session at New York last month, went far in determining upon things that might well be done in 1914 and 1915 (the treaty was proclaimed and went into effect in February, 1815) to observe the anniversary in fitting and influential ways. In due time we shall devote a more extended article to the explanation of these plans. Secretary Bryan came to New York to express the approval of President Wilson, and subsequently the British delegation visited Washington, where the President in person gave assurance of the desire of our Government to do its part in making the celebration notable. Such movements do not indeed settle any specific question, but they have much to do with creating an atmosphere of friendliness and good understanding which greatly facilitates the settlement of any pending differences. Thus at a banquet in honor of the visiting British committee, presided over by Mr. Choate, the principal speaker was our Secretary of State, and there were present the newly arrived British ambassador, Sir Cecil

Arthur Spring-Rice, and the ambassador-designate to Great Britain, Mr. Walter Page. In view of the peaceful settlement of really serious questions in the past, it would be absurd to suppose that differences of opinion about the right of the United States to remit tolls on her own coastwise ships passing through her own canal at Panama could not be adjusted upon most amicable terms with results in which everybody should acquiesce.

*Bryan's
Peace
Proposals*

Mr. Bryan, as Secretary of State, is no less interested than his predecessors in plans for lessening the possibility of war. Several weeks ago he called together the diplomatic representatives at Washington, and laid before them, for transmission to their governments, certain proposals for securing deliberation before hostilities. His plan provides for international boards of inquiry, and pledges nations not to fight until such boards have made report upon the facts involved in the controversy. The scheme further embraces the proposal that during the weeks or months of such inquiry the nations in dispute must not increase their armaments or mobilize their troops. It is plain that such proposals involve serious difficulties. A highly developed military power, with troops advantageously placed, might be in aggressive mood towards a power of small military development, wholly unprepared for war. It might seem necessary for the very existence of the weaker state to put itself in some kind of preparation for defense. Even under such circumstances, however, it would be better off under Mr. Bryan's proposals, because of the likelihood that the work of a board of inquiry would result in the substitution of arbitration for war. The great trouble, of course, with all the proposals of the international lawyers lies in their reliance upon the legal fiction

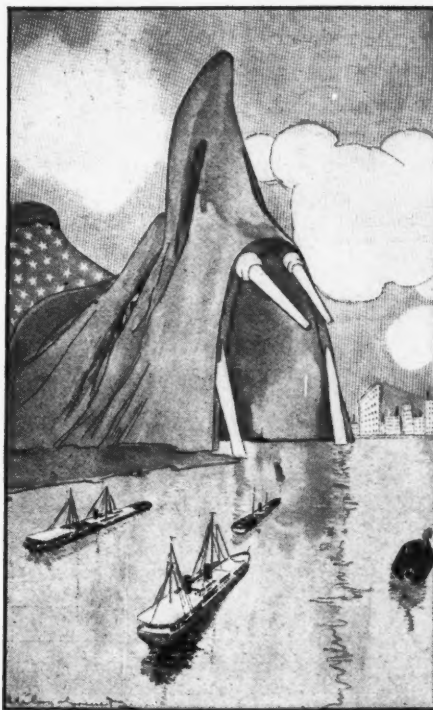


UNCLE SAM RECOGNIZES GOOD BOYS FIRST
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul, Minn.)

that the nations are a series of equal sovereigns, and that they are finished and permanent entities. As a matter of fact, the period of modern nationalism has given us a vast number of changes already, and many more must come through the shifting of populations, economic pressure, and the demand of localities and racial communities. International law and arbitration treaties cannot guarantee to an empire the permanent control of outlying possessions.

*A Shop Full of
Diplomatic
Business*

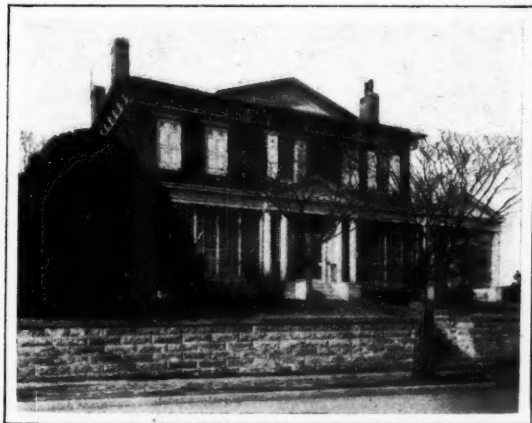
The State Department is now occupied with a large number of questions, most of which are technical and none of which can be regarded as of such a nature as to disturb peaceful and friendly relations with other countries. The Japanese question presents difficulties, but they can be adjusted in a friendly spirit. The new British ambassador will take part in the negotiations concerning Panama Canal tolls. No treaty has yet been negotiated with Russia to take the place of that which was abrogated a year ago because of that government's refusal to honor the passports of Russian Jews naturalized in the United States. We have questions on hand relating to Mexico, and we have not yet recognized the Huerta provisional government. It is expected that the claims of Colombia against Panama and the United States will be reopened for consideration. The policy of the last administration towards Nicaragua and Honduras, as embodied in treaties that remain unratified, will have to be studied afresh by the Department of State. There are several pending questions that relate to



THE GREAT MOUTH OF THE PANAMA CANAL, AS SEEN FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

(Cartoons like the above, appearing in the South American papers, are in contrast with those word-pictures painted by Mr. Bryan, who thinks of the Canal Zone as a good place for a great university where boys from the United States may go to be taught by the learned professors of South America.)

From *Caras y Carelas* (Buenos Aires)



SECRETARY BRYAN'S WASHINGTON RESIDENCE ("Calumet Place" as this dwelling is called, was the former home of Senator and Mrs. John A. Logan)

Cuba. Having recognized the Chinese republic, and having refused to act as one of the powers negotiating the Chinese loan, we are especially concerned with the course of affairs in that great and fast-changing country. A number of governments are impressing their views on the State Department regarding the administrative features of the Underwood tariff. It is evident that under Mr. Bryan's genial sway the State Department is going to approach every foreign question in the spirit of sympathy and optimism. But though sympathetic, Mr. Bryan is not what is known as an "easy mark;" and the Hon. John Bassett Moore will never consent to give away his own country through excessive altruism or the mere desire to get things settled and clear his desk. We shall have strict attention to business, and the upholding of American rights, along with



THE NEW STEAM ROLLER

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

a willingness to understand the other side and to seek justice rather than diplomatic victory.

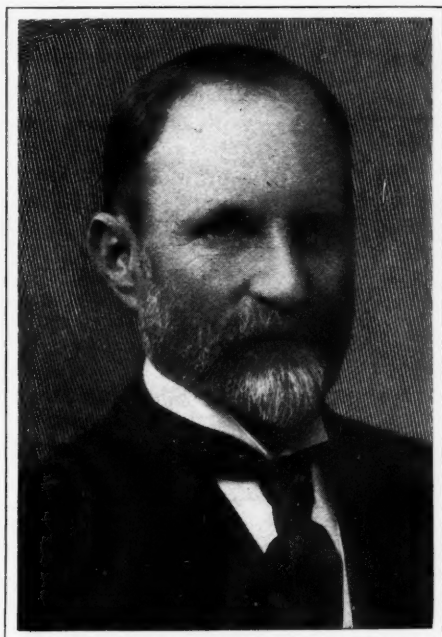
*The Tariff
in the
Senate*

After one month of the extra session, the House of Representatives ended consideration of the Underwood Tariff bill and passed the measure, including the income-tax provision, on May 8, by a vote of 281 to 139. All the Democratic members supported it except five. Four of these five were Louisiana members who objected to the sugar schedule under which, after three years, foreign sugar is admitted free of duty. Four Progressives, two Republicans, and one Independent joined the Democrats in voting for the bill. It has been no small undertaking to rewrite all the tariff rates, to transfer many articles hitherto protected to the free list, and to add a graduated income tax to a measure of radical tariff reduction. That a bill of such scope and character could be passed through the House of Representatives by more than two-thirds majority, after only a week of general debate and another week of specific talk upon two or three points, such as sugar, is a very remarkable episode in the long history of the American tariff as a party question. The Senate was not prepared to yield so submissively to the work of President Wilson and Mr. Underwood. It spent a

week in deciding whether or not to allow open hearings, and this question was decided negatively on May 16 by a vote of 41 to 36. Open hearings would, of course, mean delay and a prolongation of the session. The measure as a whole seems likely to pass the Senate, although it will be well debated and there will be a stubborn effort made to change the sugar schedule.

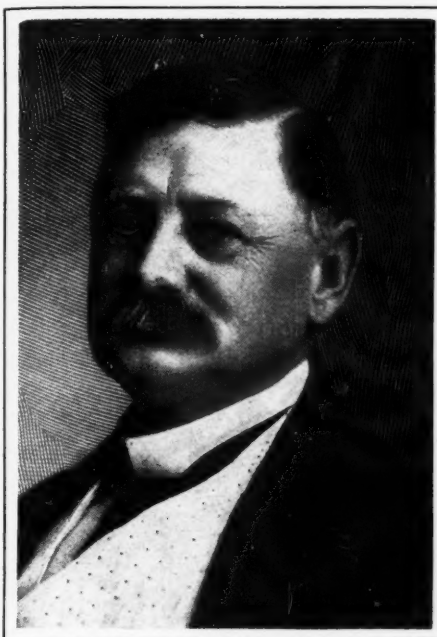
*How Will
Wages
be Affected?*

It has always been customary for representatives of highly protected industries to raise great outcries and make dire predictions in the face of any proposed reduction of rates. The simple fact is that our tariff duties in general have been ridiculously high. American industries can bear sweeping reductions. It is not a very commendable thing for manufacturers to try to thrust their employees between themselves and the government at Washington. The way in which reduced tariff rates will affect profits and the ability to pay standard wages must be determined by experience. Chairman Underwood and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce have declared that they will be ready to make official investigation into the facts if manufacturers carry out their threats to cut down the wages of their employees in case of the passage of the new tariff bill. Some of the newspapers



HON. JOSEPH E. RANDELL, THE NEW SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA

(Who opposes free sugar in the interest of the cane-growers of the South)



HON. JOHN F. SHAFROTH, THE NEW SENATOR FROM COLORADO

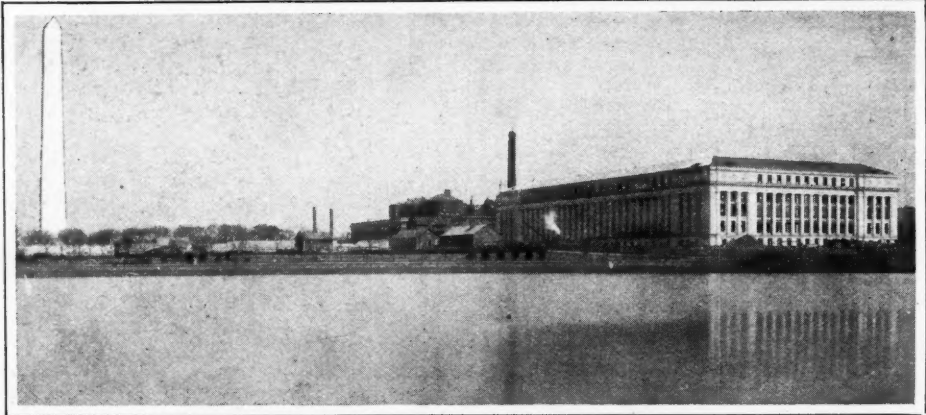
(Whose opposition to free sugar is from the standpoint of the beet-sugar interests of the West)

have pretended that this involved a tyrannical and illegal threat on the part of the Secretary of Commerce. But there is no justification for that view. If there should be stoppage of factories, or heavy cuts in wages throughout whole industries, it will be well within the province of the Secretary of Commerce to inquire into the causes of industrial reaction, and to ascertain, if possible, whether reduced tariff rates are really the necessary cause of diminished wages.

Sentiment Supports the President Undoubtedly the country would like to have the tariff bill passed promptly, in order to remove uncertainty and permit the necessary adjustments. But it is not possible at this stage, in spite of alarms raised in some quarters, to discover that there is any general sentiment against the pending tariff revision. Most people believe that it will help business more than it will hurt it to cut the tariff rates down; and that overwhelming majority of citizens, made up of people whose income is less than \$4000 a year, look forward to the graduated income tax with entire complacency, if not with strong conviction and enthusiasm. Public opinion is with the Pres-

ident in demanding the passage of the pending measure without much change.

The Debate upon Sugar It does not follow, however, that this great revenue measure is in all respects the embodiment of wise views upon sources and methods of national taxation. It has always been our opinion that sugar ought not to be put upon the free list, but should be taxed moderately for purposes of revenue. A great many considerations are involved, but the revenue question is the one that should weigh most at Washington. It is hardly likely that the removal of the duty would make any very appreciable difference in the price per pound that the ordinary family would pay for its current supply of sugar as an article of food. That a permanent tax should be kept upon sugar solely for the sake of assuring prosperity to the cane-sugar growers of Louisiana and the beet-sugar interests of our Western States, is indeed a proposition that could not be defended if it were found that the domestic industry was kept alive at the cost of a heavy burden to consumers. It would seem, however, in the case of sugar, that the tax now operates mainly as a convenient way to raise



THE GREAT NEW BUILDING OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, NOW ALMOST READY FOR USE, IS ON THE EDGE OF THE NEW POTOMAC PARK, AND ITS LOCATION IS INDICATED BY THE WHITE SHAFT OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, VISIBLE AT THE LEFT OF THE PICTURE

revenue, and that the protection of Louisiana and the West is incidental. Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, is making a determined effort to secure retention of the sugar duty, and he is supported by several Western Democratic Senators, whose constituents are concerned about the beet-sugar industry. The debating of this sugar question, more than any other tariff point, will tend to prolong the present session.

*The Next
Great
Topic*

The disposal of the tariff question having left the House of Representatives free for other work, it was expected that decided progress would be made upon the subject of banking and currency reform. The business conditions of the country are not as favorable as could be desired. If by some fortunate gift of leadership President Wilson could bring the currency and banking question to a focus, and could persuade Congress in a non-partisan spirit to enact at once a measure to protect depositors, to strengthen credits, and to give our currency system the necessary freedom of expansion and contraction, we should start upon a new and healthy business period that would surpass anything in our history. With the tariff and money questions settled, it would only remain to reform the method of dealing with corporations and to give stability to labor conditions by limiting immigration.

*The
Census
Chief*

The President has not been in haste to make appointments, and some anxious members of the Democratic party are beginning to take the

view expressed in the cartoon at the bottom of this page. Those selections that have been made thus far are meeting with general approval. The only marked exception is that of the appointment of Mr. William J. Harris, of Georgia, as Director of the Census. Mr. Harris is chairman of the Georgia State Democratic Committee, and his selection is credited to the urgency of Senator Hoke Smith. Dr. E. Dana Durand, the retiring chief of the Census Bureau, is an economist and statistician of the highest rank, and is regarded as one of the most efficient men ever in charge of census work. Senator La Follette has led in the opposition to Mr. Harris' confirmation on the ground that the office should be filled by a trained statistician.



THE PRESIDENT TO THE PARTY: "PERFORM FIRST!"
From the *Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)

President Wilson's view is that the head of the Census Bureau should be an administrator, with statisticians under his direction.

*The
New York
Collector*

After many weeks of anxious waiting on the part of New York politicians, a successor was found to Mr. Loeb as Collector of the Port of New York. This position is a highly responsible one, and Mr. Loeb's marked success in its administration has lifted it to a higher plane of dignity and authority than it had ever attained before. Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, the new Collector, has for some years been one of the most aggressive leaders of the cause of municipal reform in New York City. He is a man of marked courage and large capacity. The appointment was entirely agreeable to Senator O'Gorman, though it was regarded as a direct blow at Tammany Hall. It is to be remarked, however, that Tammany would much rather have Mitchel sidetracked as Collector of the Port than chosen as the fusion candidate for Mayor. New York City is soon to enter upon another of its critical municipal campaigns, and Mr. Mitchel has been regarded as one of the three or four most desirable men to head the citizen's ticket. It is claimed that he remains at liberty to resign the collectorship if nominated for Mayor. But it is hardly possible that he should use the one office as a political stepping-stone to the other.

*New York's
Health
Laws*

Although the New York legislature failed to enact a satisfactory primary law, and was derelict in other important matters, there should be placed to its credit a considerable body of sound and useful legislation most of which has now become law by the signature of Governor Sulzer. Among these beneficent measures is a new Public Health law which had been recommended by the Governor's special Public Health Commission. In the opinion of experts, both physicians and laymen, this law gives the State Department of Health the authority and machinery for the prevention of disease, which should result in a considerably reduced death rate. It is well understood that health conditions in New York City have been vastly improved within recent years, and the death rate lowered from 34 per 1000 in 1866 to 14.11 per 1000 in 1912. If such results can be shown as the fruitage of New York's earlier and imperfect health legislation, there is surely good reason to hope for still greater advancement as the outcome of these newer and more carefully



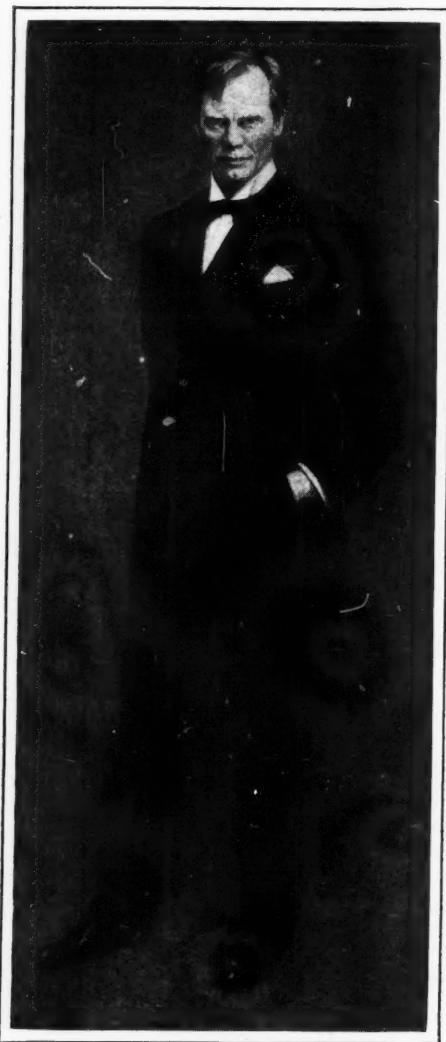
HON. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL

(Who has been nominated by the President as Collector of the Port of New York. Although still in his early thirties, Mr. Mitchel has won distinction for efficiency in public office. For nearly four years he has been President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City.)

considered enactments. The State Department of Health is to have three new bureaus,—Child Hygiene, Public Health Nursing, and Tuberculosis,—each in charge of a director.

*Labor
Legislation*

Another bill signed by Governor Sulzer, which had the endorsement of the best authorities, including the Municipal Government Association, was a measure greatly increasing home rule for cities. The effect of this new law will be to make it unnecessary for cities hereafter to come to Albany to obtain power to do things that are strictly within the scope of municipal governments. A secondary effect will be to release the legislature from the necessity of occupying itself with a vast number of local bills, and so to enable it to give more attention to general State matters. Even more important were the bills recommended by the factory investigating commission, which had its inception soon after the Asch building fire in New York City two years ago. These bills regulate child labor and labor in tenement houses, labor of women, and condi-



GOVERNOR SULZER OF NEW YORK
(From a painting by Leo Mielziner)

tions of health in various employments. In the matter of workmen's compensation the bill that was passed by the legislature was one advocated by the State Insurance Department and opposed by the labor unions. It was vetoed by Governor Sulzer on May 16, on the ground that it failed to eliminate the waste of litigation. It is the Governor's belief that a bill providing automatic compensation can be enacted next year.

Governor Sulzer's Appointments The factory laws were supported by members of the legislature without regard to party, and their enactment was undoubtedly in response to a

popular demand. Since the effectiveness of such laws depends altogether on the way in which they are administered, it was a surprise to the people of New York that so admirable an appointment as that of Mr. John Mitchell to fill the office of State Labor Commissioner should have failed of confirmation in the State Senate. Nobody denies that Mr. Mitchell would administer the factory laws impartially, and without fear or favor. The sole reason for his rejection by the politicians seemed to lie in the fact that he was not in favor at Tammany Hall. Governor Sulzer appointed Mr. Mitchell, after the adjournment of the legislature, to hold the office until the regular session of the legislature in January next. All of the Governor's appointments to important State offices seem to have been made with scant regard to partisan politics. His naming of the Hon. John N. Carlisle as Commissioner of Highways met with general approval from Republicans and Progressives as well as Democrats. The same thing is true regarding the appointment of Mr. John H. Delaney as State Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy.

Progressive Legislation It is too early to generalize about the vast volume of State legislation for the current year. Several legislatures are still in session and late in May were debating important bills. The legislatures of New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Oregon were among those which had completed their labors and adjourned. In nearly all the States of the Middle West laws of a distinctly Progressive type were passed by the legislatures and signed by the Governors (Democrats, by the way, in most instances). Ohio secured one of the best workmen's compensation laws in the Union and through the efforts of Governor Cox many other advanced measures were put on the statute-books,—a law limiting the hours of work for women, a model city-charter law complying with the new home-rule provisions of the State constitution, a comprehensive primary law, and provision for a State school survey. Indiana did not fare as well, but a good public utilities law was secured there and the legislature also provided a system of vocational education. Michigan adopts the initiative and referendum and the recall for all officers except judges, reforms her primary system, and entrusts to a commission the task of drafting a minimum-wage law. In Minnesota constitutional amendments for the initiative, referendum, and recall will be

submitted to popular vote. The legislature enacted workmen's compensation and minimum-wage laws, and a widows' pension measure, an innovation that has been vigorously debated in twenty States and has been adopted by such representative commonwealths as New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and South Dakota.

"Commission" Government for a State From Kansas comes the most radical suggestion of all in the form of a proposal by Governor Hodges for an entirely new legislative system. The Governor, in common with a growing number of students and publicists throughout the country, has become convinced that our two-chamber legislative system, a part of our heritage as English colonists, is antiquated and inefficient. He believes that the times demand a system for legislating "that will give us more efficiency and quicker response to the demands of our economic and social conditions and to the will of the people." As a substitute for the present State legislature of two houses, Governor Hodges advocates nothing less than the adoption of a "commission" plan of government for the State similar to the commission plan of city government now so generally adopted in all parts of the country. In other words, Governor Hodges proposes that a legislative assembly be established to consist of one, or at most two, members elected from each Congressional district of the State. In his judgment, the Governor should be ex-officio the presiding officer of this assembly, which should be permitted to meet whenever the



GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX OF OHIO

(An article by Governor Cox on Ohio's rehabilitation after the floods appears on page 699)



"HE DELIVERS THE GOODS"

(Governor Cox compelled the Ohio Legislature to redeem the Democratic party's pledges to the people)
From the *Evening Dispatch* (Columbus)

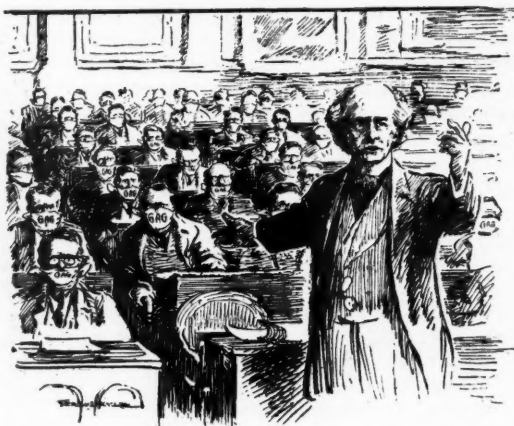
exigencies of the public business may demand. He suggests that the terms of members be for four or six years, and that the salaries paid be sufficient to justify members in devoting their entire time to public business. Such a body could give ample time to the consideration of every measure and would be in position, in any emergency, to deal with conditions as they arise and to provide relief if necessary. This proposition to apply the so-called commission plan to State government has met with very general approval, not only in Kansas, but in other communities east and west. It is even believed that the people of Kansas may realize the ideal of Governor Hodges before the end of the year 1915.

*At Odds Over
Canada's
Naval Policy*

For five months the parliament at Ottawa has been wrestling with Mr. Borden's naval bill. We have already set forth in these pages the program of the present Canadian government. This is in substance the contribution to the imperial navy of Great Britain of three dreadnoughts of the latest type at a total cost of \$35,000,000. Soon after the Premier's declaration of policy (on December 5), the ministry brought in a bill providing the funds for the construction of these powerful warships. Strong opposition at once developed in parliament, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the brilliant ex-premier. Sir Wilfrid, by his public addresses, his hold upon his party in parliament, and the active support of the Liberal press throughout the country, has been able so to delay the consideration of the bill that up to the middle of last month it had not advanced beyond the committee stage in the lower house.

*"Jamming
Through" the
Borden Bill*

In order to carry the measure through, Premier Borden finally resorted to a newly adopted closure rule. Heretofore the Canadian parliament has been one of the few national legislatures of the world that has not had a closure measure or forcible method of shutting off debate. Mr. Laurier, veteran leader of the opposition, directed all his guns against the idea of applying closure in the "freest parliament of the world." He insisted upon a referendum to the people on this policy. It will be remembered that some months ago one of Mr. Borden's ministers, Mr. F. D. Monks, resigned from the cabinet because of a failure to submit this question to a popular vote, although the Premier had promised to do so, if parliament did not fully approve the ministerial policy. A careful consideration of the constituencies throughout the entire Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier maintained, has convinced him that the Canadian electorate is not only opposed to the application of any "gag rule" in parliament, but is not in favor of the Borden naval proposals themselves, at least not until a popular expression of opinion has been given. Sir Wilfrid and his party demand dissolution and appeal to the country, claiming that Mr. Borden has no mandate for this method of support to the naval establishment of the British Empire.



"IS THIS TO BE THE FATE OF THE LAST FREE PARLIAMENT IN THE WORLD?"

(Sir Wilfrid Laurier's question to Premier Borden when the latter forced the adoption of the closure rule in the House of Commons at Ottawa last month)

From the *Globe* (Toronto)

*Europe
Recognizing
Huerta*

The Huerta administration in Mexico has announced a general election for the choice of a constitutional president of the Republic for the full term, to be held on October 26. General Huerta, provisional president, moreover, in a politely worded statement sent to Washington, on May 8, through Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, informed President Wilson that henceforth the American ambassador would be "considered a friend of Mexico and also a welcome guest, but not recognized as an ambassador." . . . Furthermore, "questions pending between the United States and Mexico will hereafter be accepted in the spirit of Washington's terms, but receive no further consideration until Mexico is in position to take up the questions on an equal basis dealing with a friendly and equally sovereign, if not equally powerful, nation." The Huerta government having been formally recognized by Great Britain and France, and having received promises of early recognition by the governments of Germany, Italy, Austria, and Spain, "and, moreover, continuing to give protection to American interests, it is only fair that American recognition should be immediately forthcoming." The real reason back of the Huerta demand is that, without American recognition, the government of Mexico cannot negotiate a foreign loan to raise funds which it sorely needs. Preparations for the general elections are proceeding quietly, although mutterings are heard now and then of differences of opinion between Huerta and Felix Diaz.

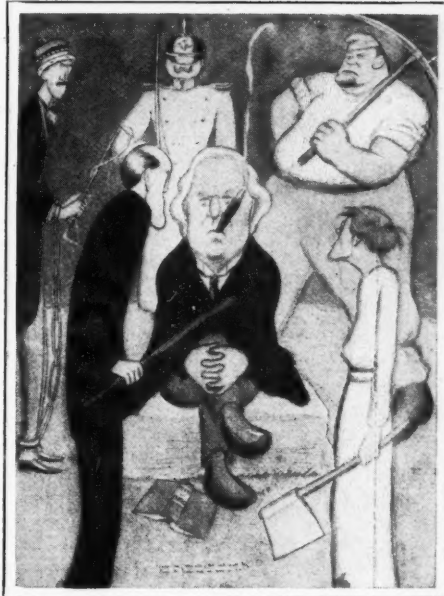
Meanwhile, disorder on a more or less extended scale continues throughout the republic.

*Menocal New
President
of Cuba*

General Mario Menocal, who was inaugurated President of Cuba on May 20, was the third chief magistrate of that republic. His predecessors were General Tomas Estrada Palma and General José Miguel Gomez. Cuba is predominantly Liberal. The Menocal ministry, however, represents the triumph of the Conservative party, which won at the elections held last November. In another part of this magazine this month we print the portraits of the men who will assist General Menocal to govern Cuba. From what is known of the new president, it may confidently be predicted that his term will be marked by political ability and progressive legislation. The good wishes of the United States Government and the American people have always been extended to the Cubans in their governmental problems. Our good will was emphasized, last month, by a bill introduced, on May 7, in the Senate at Washington, by Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. This measure distinctly defines the authority of the President of the United States for any interference in the affairs of Cuba, providing that intervention in the future shall be to sustain the authorities rather than displace them.

*The Wonderful
Lloyd-George
Budget*

Britain's eager enemies and anxious friends have become so accustomed to reading in the news despatches that the British government and the English people are sore beset by German naval menace and American commercial rivalry, by the haunting spectre of Irish Home Rule, the prodding of labor troubles and the harrowing reality of the militant suffragettes, that the "right little, tight little island" has come to be regarded as in a rather desperate situation economically, as well as politically. But now comes Chancellor Lloyd-George with his budget for 1913-14. This shows that without the imposition of any new taxes John Bull expects to pay his way during the present fiscal year on £195,640,000 (approximately \$975,000,000) and to have a small surplus of \$925,000. In explaining the budget, in his address on April 22, the Chancellor made the interesting announcement that in spite of great obstacles, the coal strike, the bad harvest and the war in the Near East, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, had seen the most prosperous British trade



PREMIER ASQUITH REFUSES TO BUDGE.

"COME ONE, COME ALL, THIS ROCK SHALL FLY FROM ITS BASE AS SOON AS I"

(One of Max Beerbohm's famous cartoons exhibited in London last month. The steadfast premier is shown harried by figures representing Germany, Labor, the House of Lords, Irish Home Rule and the Militant Suffragettes)

in history. There had been, moreover, a marked decrease in the consumption of alcoholic spirits and a diversion of vast sums to national insurance and other benefit schemes of the government. The income tax yield was over £3,000,000. Commenting on the budget, the London *Daily Chronicle* says:

In view of the great navy expansion, the cost of old age pensions, and the expected cost of National Insurance, a large and expanding new revenue was needed. If sought where he [the Chancellor] sought it, mainly in the pockets of the rich, it could, without any blow to the country's trade and prosperity, be found. The Budget of 1909, about which so much ink was slung and breath wasted, has proved in its practical working the most gigantic success known to modern political history.

*The Commons
Vote Against
Woman
Suffrage*

In the midst of the most strenuous activities of the militant suffragettes, while the women were attacking public places, burning railroad stations, and raiding newspaper offices, the British Parliament officially expressed its stand on two phases of the "Votes for Women" campaign. On May 7, the Dickinson bill, which would have enfranchised more than 6,000,000 women, was defeated in the House of Com-



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
HEADQUARTERS OF THE BELGIAN STRIKERS IN BRUSSELS

mons by a majority of 47 votes. The Premier and Ministers McKenna, Samuels, Churchill, Harcourt and Hobhouse voted against the bill, while Sir Edward Grey, Chancellor Lloyd-George, Secretary Birrell, Secretary Runciman, Mr. Buxton and Sir Rufus Isaacs voted for it. The Liberals generally supported it, while the Irish Nationalists generally voted against it. A week before, Home Secretary McKenna's bill, introduced on March 26, to prevent "hunger strikes," was passed. The bill provides for "a temporary conditional discharge of prisoners whose detention is undesirable on account of their condition of health." Prisoners discharged in this way "will have to return to prison on the expiration of the period specified in the order of release, or will be liable to arrest without a warrant." Much inconvenience to the women's campaign was caused by the raid on the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union by the police, the arrest of a number of leaders, and the confiscation of papers on April 20.

*End of
the Belgian
Strike*

The fourth great national labor movement in Belgium demanding electoral reform came to an end on April 24, when, at a plenary congress of the Socialist Labor party in Brussels, the general strike was declared off, and by a vote of four to one the strikers agreed to accept the compromise offered by the government. This result is believed to be largely due to the efforts of King Albert. The compromise plan

provided for the appointment jointly by the Chamber and the King of a committee of public men outside of Parliament to "consider and report on the question of constitutional revision." This committee, composed of a few deputies, besides eminent scientists, jurists, political economists, and sociologists, will begin their work at once, and it is to be hoped that within a year a new electoral system will be ready for the voters. The demand of the Socialists and Radicals is for universal adult suffrage for all citizens over twenty-one years of age, regardless of sex.

*Winning a
Wider
Franchise*

The two great electoral reforms of modern Belgian history, those of 1893 and 1900, were obtained by means of a general strike. In the former year the franchise right was conferred on all male citizens over the age of twenty-five. In 1900 the suffrage was extended by the introduction of proportional representation. Plural voting, however, remained. In 1902 an unsuccessful general strike was inaugurated to get rid of plural voting. The movement of 1913 differed from its predecessors only in being more widespread, better disciplined, and absolutely free from riot or other disorder. For this credit must be given to the devotion and good sense of the Belgian Socialist leaders. There is a majority in the present Chamber of Deputies at Brussels in favor of a fairer method of voting, but it is split up among three parties. The work of the new commission it is expected will solidify the sentiment of one citizen, one vote idea, and work it out



THE PEACE OF EUROPE AND HER PROTECTORS
PEACE: "What, might I ask, are your intentions, gentlemen?
THE GENTLEMEN: "We but seek your welfare, dear lady"
From the Graphic (London)

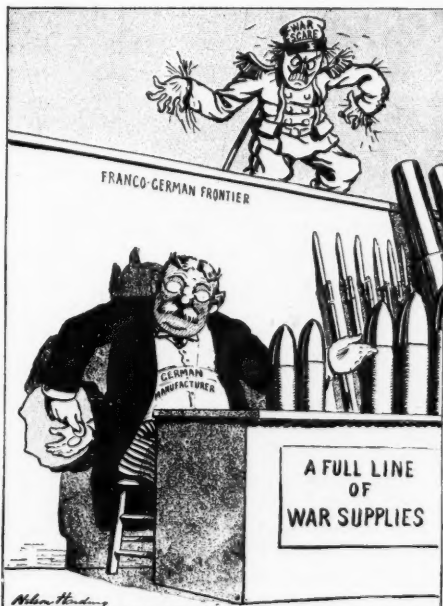
into law. The strike, which involved approximately half a million workmen, is estimated to have cost industrial Belgium more than \$20,000,000. A few days later (on April 27) King Albert formally opened the International Industrial Exposition at Ghent.

"Armor Plate Patriotism" in Germany

A very painful impression has been made in Germany by the charges made in the Reichstag, on April 19, by the Socialist leader, Dr. Liebknecht. In a sweeping denunciation of the Krupp gun works and the Deutsche Munitions-und-Waffenfabrik, of Berlin, Dr. Liebknecht charged that these vast industrial enterprises making war material "have bribed officials at the War Office in Berlin in order to obtain information regarding the German army increases and the tenders of rival firms," and further, "have resorted to illicit methods of inducing leading French newspapers to create an anti-German feeling in France, and so facilitate the German army increases." The Socialist journal of Berlin, the *Vorwärts*, at the same time published the text of the instructions sent by the Deutsche Munitions-und-Waffenfabrik to its Paris agent directing him to "leave no stone unturned" to persuade some popular French newspaper to announce that France intended to double her order for machine guns. The object of this was to persuade the German



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
THE GERMAN KAISER AS HE LOOKED LAST MONTH
(On June 15 the Kaiser celebrates the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne)



"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS"
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

government to give machine gun orders to the Waffenfabrik. The Socialist journal charged further that the Minister of War had assisted in the compilation of advertising for armament firms and invited other such advertisements for the war number of the *Illustrierte Zeitung*, of April 10, with the object of stirring up public feeling on behalf of the army bill. It published also an official memorandum of the War Ministry to these firms, urging them to advertise in the *Illustrierte Zeitung*. These revelations included accusations against the German Minister of War, General von Heeringen, by name.

Dr. Liebknecht, further, held up for popular disapproval, the Crown Prince, Frederick William, who recently signed a preface to a jingoistic book entitled "Germany in Arms," as the real leader of a secret organization of army officers engaged in war baiting. In his impassioned peroration Dr. Liebknecht referred to the present scandal as worse than the French corruption at Panama.

When I am asked how much Germany owes to the Krupps, I ask, in return, how much the Krupps owe to the German people, and whether the hundreds of millions now possessed by this firm did not come out of the pockets of the poorest of the poor. Are not these armament makers the same people who have absorbed the millions that



DR. LIEBKNECHT THE SOCIALIST LEADER IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG WHO ARRAIGNED THE KRUPPS FOR "ARMOR PLATE PATRIOTISM"

were taken out of the pockets of the populace? Are not they the same who have clamored for the oppression of the masses, for the enactment of exceptional laws against the Socialists, at the same time charging the Socialist democracy with being anti-patriotic?

This disgraceful state of affairs—stirring up hatred between nations that the manufacturers of war materials may profit—exists in other countries besides Germany, Dr. Liebknecht declared. It was "the Vickers-Armstrong firm in England that originated the Boer war." The French armament interests "particularly Schneider and Creuzot, in conjunction with certain banks have carried on criminal commercial politics in the Balkans," and, finally, "German cannon and arms industries sell German arms and weapons to every one all over the world so that German soldiers may be murdered by them."

*The Reckoning
and
Some Results*

The truth of these astounding statements has been practically admitted by the War Minister, General Josias von Heeringen, who, it is expected, will shortly be requested to resign his portfolio. All parties in the Reichstag strongly denounce the corruption thus revealed and even the most conservative section of the German press is loudly demanding

a searching investigation. The Socialists have been exploiting these revelations as an argument in support of their constant cry that "capitalism is at the root of all wars and war scares." They comment freely on this "shame of the Fatherland." One of the results of the revelations has been the action of the Reichstag in voting to cut down some of the appropriations asked for the government in the new army bill. Surprising as it may seem, moreover, these revelations had the effect of hastening the projected meeting of the French and German parliamentary commission to consider how Franco-German relations might be improved. Members of both parliaments, to the number of 218, under the presidency of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, met at Berne, Switzerland, on May 11. A resolution was unanimously adopted repudiating "patriotic excitability" and demanding the decrease of armaments "no matter what trade may be hurt." The resolution concluded:

The conference warmly supports the proposal of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, relating to arbitration treaties, and demands that disputes between France and Germany shall be submitted to the Hague Tribunal.



COVER OF THE SPECIAL MILITARY NUMBER OF THE "ILLUSTRIERTE ZEITUNG,"

(Which, Dr. Liebknecht charges, was "edited" by the German War Office for the benefit of the armament makers)

If France and Germany could come to an agreement to live on cordial terms, says the *Scotsman*, of Edinburgh, "the cloud that is now being lifted from the Balkans would be lifted from Europe and the world."

The Popular Spanish King

King Alfonso, of Spain, visited Paris last month. The cordiality with which he was received, together with the admitted political importance of the interview between the Spanish monarch and President Poincaré and Premier Barthou, have tended to confirm in the mind of the European press the persistent report that a Franco-Spanish alliance is almost completed, and that Spain's entrance into that grouping of European powers known as the *Triple Entente* has become an accomplished fact. The governments of Madrid and Paris have already come to a complete understanding about their respective interests in Morocco, and the rehabilitation of Spanish prestige and interests in Africa. A few days before leaving for Paris, King Alfonso was attacked by an anarchist in Madrid and narrowly escaped death. This escape has been made the occasion of a great many articles in the Spanish press on the personal popularity of the King and his family. There are now two princes and two princesses in the royal household at Madrid. The heir apparent, Prince Alfonso, who was six years last month, is a sunny, attractive lad, whose temperament strongly resembles that of his very popular mother.

Montenegro's Triumph at Scutari

The capture of Scutari by the Montenegrins, on April 23, after more than six months' siege, closed the active operations of the Balkan war against Turkey. The Turkish garrison, under command of Essad Pasha, marched out with the honors of war, and the troops of King Nicholas, who had sworn to capture Scutari or die in the attempt, then took possession. As we have made it clear in these pages more than once, Austria would regard the possession of Scutari by the Montenegrins as a menace to her interests in the Balkans. •She has always insisted that the town be included in autonomous Albania. Such a principality so situated would be as much earmarked for Austrian absorption as were Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the first part of April a combined fleet of British, French, German, Austrian and Italian warships blockaded the little strip of coast Montenegro has on the Adriatic. This the government of King Nicholas regarded as a violation of the neu-

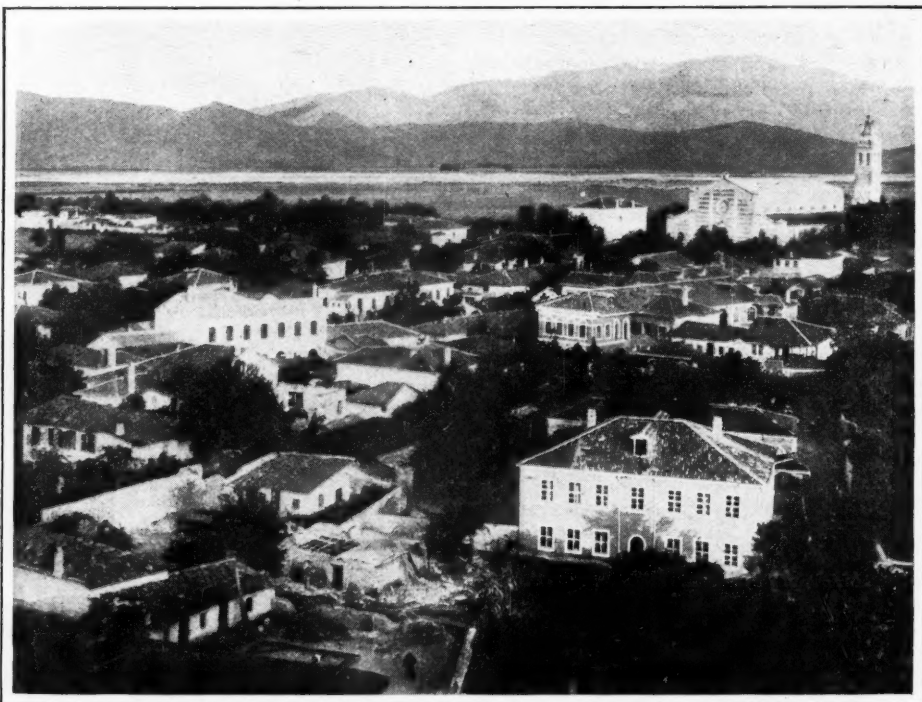
trality which had been agreed upon at the beginning of the war by the great powers.

Austria's Hostile Move

Although his Servian allies yielded to the powers, and the Russian government withheld any moral support, Nicholas continued to beleaguer Scutari. Immediately after the town fell, the Foreign Offices of the continent announced that this fact would not alter their decision to incorporate Scutari in the new state of Albania. As an offset for this they agreed to give other territory to the little mountain kingdom. Then the great powers, failing through mutual jealousy or other reasons, to compel the evacuation of Scutari, the Austrian government announced that it would move. An expeditionary army of Austrian troops, variously estimated at from forty to a hundred thousand, was mobilized in Bosnia, and a large force in transports for landing on the Montenegrin coast. During the last days of April the world looked for a descent upon Cetinje. The Pan-Slav feeling in Russia and Austria itself ran high. The government at Vienna began to realize what difficulties might follow an attack on the little mountain kingdom, and Europe was on edge feeling that any move of Austria's army would precipitate the general struggle.



HOW ALBANIA EXISTS AND HAS ITS BEING
(A Polish cartoon illustrating the Slav contention that Albania is the creation of German and Austrian intrigue)
From *Mucha* (Warsaw)



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SCUTARI, WHICH THE MONTENEGRINS TOOK IN DEFIANCE OF THE GREAT POWERS

Then, suddenly, at a council (held on May 6) in Cetinje, at which were present King Nicholas, the cabinet, and all the generals of the Montenegrin army, it was decided by a majority of two votes to yield to the powers and evacuate Scutari—"with the understanding of obtaining compensation elsewhere." Nicholas announced that he placed the future of Scutari in the hands of the European powers. At the same time Essad Pasha, the Turkish commander who had withstood the siege so long, marched into the wild country south of Scutari and proclaimed himself king of Albania. Following closely upon this news came the report that there had been serious differences between Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, and that these allied powers were almost on the point of open conflict over the division of the spoils. Greece, indeed, had fortified Salonica, and turned her guns against Bulgarian as well as Turk. It was felt in the European capitals, however, that with the yielding of Montenegro in the matter of Scutari the danger of a real clash over the results of the war had passed.

Montenegro
Yields to
the Powers

General Terms
of the
Balkan Peace

On May 15 an international naval force occupied Scutari and the Montenegrins began their evacuation. On the same day there appeared in the press of Paris what was reported to be the full text of the treaty between Turkey and the Balkan States, drafted for the conference to be held at London this month. According to these reports the treaty will contain seven articles. The first is a promise of "perpetual friendship" between the Sultan of Turkey and the kings of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro. By the second Turkey agrees to abandon all territory on the European continent west of a line from Enos on the Egean Sea to Midia on the Black Sea—(our map published last month gives a generally correct idea of this new disposition of territory)—except Albania, over which the Sultan is still to be nominal suzerain. The third article provides that the exact frontier lines shall be determined by an international commission to be named by the German Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, the Russian Czar, the English King and the French President. Article four provides for the cession of Crete to Greece.

In article five Turkey agrees to leave to the decision of the commission already mentioned the disposition of the Ottoman Islands in the Egean Sea. By article six the Sultan leaves to the allied sovereigns the settlement of all questions of finance. Article seven provides for the settlement by special conventions of all questions relating to prisoners of war.

*The Future
of
Asiatic Turkey*

Before the echoes of the Balkan war have had time to subside, the Turkish government is having its attention called sharply to troubles gathering in its northeastern Asiatic provinces. The Armenian population is again being harried by the Kurds, and emissaries of the revolutionary pro-Russian Armenians of the Caucasus, are reported as trying to excite them against the government at Constantinople. It is rumored further, that the Russian government is about to demand the execution of the reforms called for in the Treaty of Berlin of 1878. The question of the outstanding balance of the indemnity due Russia from the war of 1877 has also been brought up, and a protest has been entered against the concession to any but Russians, for the building of railways from points along the coast of that part of the Ottoman Empire or toward the Russian frontier.

*Harrying
the
Turk*

It is not difficult to catch the meaning of all this. The Turk is to be given no time to recover from the shock of the blow he has received in Europe. More, the confusion into which everything in his Asiatic domain has fallen is to be made worse until it has reached the point where the Russian Government will find the opportunity to intervene for the "restoration of order." Exciting the Kurds against the Armenians, who are practically defenceless, is one part of a scheme that can always be worked in the country lying between the Persian frontier and the Black Sea with advantage to Russian trade, as disorder in the country through which the caravan route from Tabriz to Trebizond by way of Erzeroum passes, turns that traffic into the Russian Caucasus once the highway from Jaffa on the Persian frontier to Batoum on the Balkan Sea. This external revolutionary activity in what is commonly known as Armenia—though officially called Kurdistan—has given rise to dissensions among the Armenians of Turkey who, since the proclamation of the constitution, have not only waited patiently for the amelioration of their condition which they believed it would bring,

but have helped fight Turkey's battles during the war just ended. The more conservative hold that the future of their race lies in a regenerated Turkey, while the impatient and radical ones are disposed to listen to the propaganda directed from the Russian Caucasus with a view to promoting disorder and atrocities that will serve as a pretext for Russian intervention, which the disposition of the Russian troops in the Southern Caucasus shows to be already in contemplation. The autocratic government evidently seeks some compensating advantages for its diplomatic defeat in Europe.

*Russian and
German Rail-
road Rivalry*

The railway question seems likely to come to a head at an early date, a concession for one in the area claimed by Russia as her sphere having been accorded to some Germans. The object of the new line is to bring the northeastern part of Asia Minor into direct and early connection with the Anatolian Railway system as soon as possible from the west, whereas Russia wishes to bring it about by the extension of her Caucasus line from the east. This would produce a commercial and military result the very opposite of that at which the Turkish government aims. It is on this point that Russia and Germany may come into conflict over Turkey. This may be said to have already begun, the matter being now the subject of indirect discussion between the two governments in the diplomatic dispute going on between St. Petersburg and Constantinople as to the right of the Turkish government to grant such concessions without the consent of Russia. On another page we show some striking photographs of Bagdad, the terminal of the German built line, and explain its aims. Intimately connected with this railway question is that of the unpaid balance of the War Indemnity of 1878, which can be made to play a decisive part in the pending dispute, according as Russia is disposed to insist upon her ascendancy in that part of Asiatic Turkey or to assist the Turks to reorganize and reform their administration in Asia.

*Turkey's
Disordered
Finances*

There are many other political and racial sores, but the real source of danger for the stability of the Ottoman Empire lies in its ever increasing debt and its diminishing territorial resources. How long it can continue to support its burdens depends on the forbearance of its neighbors and creditors, and the ability of its friends to see it through its troubles.



Copyright by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.
MISS LILY CHANG

MRS. CHANG

MISS ALICE CHANG

THE CHARMING WIFE AND DAUGHTERS OF THE CHINESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON

Should they fail it and dissensions break out, as threatened, among the Turks themselves, the day of its partition, as in the case of Persia, into spheres of influence, will not be far off, and the City of Constantine will afford but a temporary sojourn to the Sultan of Turkey and the Caliph of Islam.

*Recognizing
the Chinese
Republic*

The formal recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States government was communicated to Yuan Shih-kai, on May 2, by the American Charge d'Affaires at Peking. In thanking President Wilson, President Yuan Shih-kai cabled to Washington that such recognition "at once testifies to the American spirit of mutual helpfulness and adds another brilliant page to the history of seventy years' uninterrupted friendly intercourse between China and the United States." A few days before (on April 29) the Chinese Foreign Office formally notified the legations of the five power group (Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan) that the Chinese Government had accepted responsibility for the \$125,000,000 loan, which had been signed two days before. As we noted last month, President Wilson, on March 18, made a statement of the Chinese policy of his administration, which was, in effect, a withdrawal of the United States from participation in the so-called Six Power loan. For details of recent financial Chinese history, see Mr. Rosenthal's article on page 726 of this month. The Na-

tional Assembly, however, at its meeting the following week, refused to endorse the loan, its terms being regarded as permitting, if not actually providing for European interference in Chinese political and economic affairs. A resolution to the effect that the signing of this loan without the express authorization of parliament was unlawful, was adopted by a large majority on May 5, and demand was made for the impeachment of the three ministers who had signed the contract.

*Cabinet Making
and Opium
Suppression*

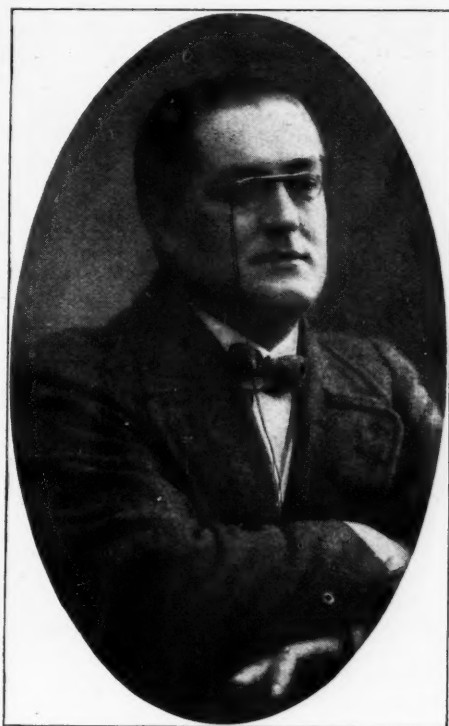
The differences between President Yuan Shih-kai and the National Assembly on other matters besides the loan threaten to cause serious trouble for the new republic. Yuan Shih-kai, it is reported, wants the constitution, which is about to be drafted, to give him the power of naming his cabinet in the American fashion, while the majority of the Assembly apparently desire a cabinet responsible to the national legislature, as is the case in Great Britain and France. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is said to favor the latter method. It was reported, last month, that he had carried his opposition to Yuan Shih-kai to the point of beginning the organization of open rebellion. The campaign against opium still continues. Great Britain's reluctance to give up the advantages to her Indian Empire of the opium trade has incurred the deep resentment of the Chinese. General Chang, President of the Chinese National Opium Prohibition Commission, who

paid a visit to England last month, is reported to have said that from almost every point of view British influence in China is decreasing, while that of the United States is increasing. He said:

America gave us back her share of the Boxer indemnity. She withdrew from the nefarious Six Power loan group, and now she has given us recognition. Great Britain has given us only opium. Can you wonder that America gains in our developing markets what Great Britain loses?

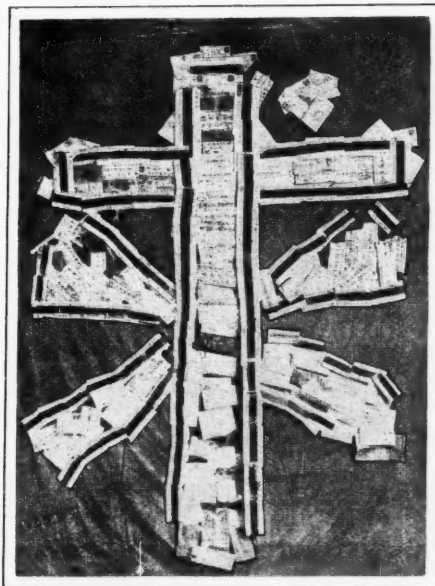
*Progressive
Young
Australia*

The Commonwealth of Australia has a vigorous, Progressive party in the Young Australia movement. Mr. Grant Hervey, who is one of the organizers and directors of the movement, contributes an article on the aim and program of its organization to this magazine (page 721), and we commend our readers to it as an excellent exposition of the progressive young democracy of Australia. The foundation stone of the new Federal capital at Canberra was laid by Lord Denham, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, on March 12. Canberra, which is about 200 miles from Sydney and 90 miles from the sea, is in ideal natural surroundings, and is to be a modern capital in



GRANT HERVEY, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE "YOUNG AUSTRALIA" MOVEMENT

(See article on page 721)



A CHINESE APPEAL AGAINST THE OPIUM CURSE

(The Chinese character "Appeal," made from some of the hundreds of letters sent in from all over China asking that the opium trade come to a speedy end. 150,000 Chinese signed their names to the petition sent in 1910 to Great Britain asking that the opium trade be ended)

Reproduced from the *Far Eastern Review* (Manila)

every sense of the word. The Commonwealth itself owns all the land upon which the city is to be built, and the government will exercise strict artistic supervision of the building of the city and the life and conduct of its inhabitants. The city was designed by a young American architect. Hon. John Scaddan, Premier of Western Australia, who paid a visit to New York in April, maintains that Australia is becoming more and more socialistic in the widest sense of the word. The working class of almost all the states enjoy many substantial advantages because, says Mr. Scaddan, it goes into politics for itself and refuses to let politics control it. Australian labor, in consequence, is prosperous and contented. The *Mid-Pacific*, the illustrated monthly magazine published in Honolulu, which devotes a good deal of attention to Australia and its problems, in a recent issue has a comprehensive article on "Across Australia by Rail." Western Australia, says the writer (H. Deane), has a future as a fruit-producing country which cannot be equalled in the world.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

THE THIRD ATTEMPT TO KILL THE PLUCKY LITTLE KING OF SPAIN



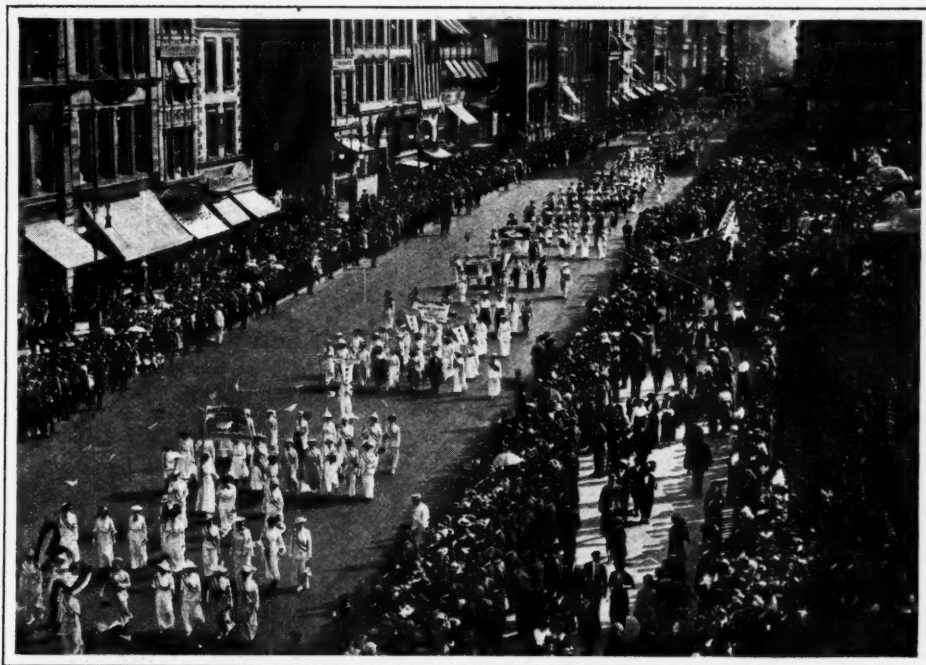
Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
THE VETERAN ENGLISH STATESMAN, "JOE"
CHAMBERLAIN, AND HIS WIFE

*Some World
Events
in Picture*

Photography, as well as news reporting, is journalism now-a-days. Multitudes read pictures and their captions and scarcely any further in the illustrated press of to-day. On these two pages the reader may rapidly "glimpse" six interesting and significant happenings of the past month. Three picturesque world figures, a great social and political world movement, and a phase of philanthropy in the service of humanity are the subjects. Early in May an anarchist tried to shoot Alfonso, King of Spain, in Madrid. In southern



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT'S HOUSE BURNED BY
THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

A SECTION OF THE IMPRESSIVE "VOTES FOR WOMEN" PARADE IN NEW YORK, ON MAY 3

France, at Cannes, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the veteran English political leader, and his wife, were sojourning. At the same time the militant suffragettes in London were burning houses, among them the mansion of a member of parliament. However the English methods may be regarded, the parade of the woman suffrage advocates in New York, on May 3, was a splendid appeal to reason. The scientific study of insanity will be carried on at the Phipps Institute, Baltimore, opened on April 16. Finally, we show the unveiling of the memorial to the German-American statesman, Carl Schurz, on Morningside Drive, New York City, on May 10.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
THE PHIPPS PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AT JOHNS HOPKINS



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UNVEILING THE KARL BITTER STATUE OF
CARL SCHURZ

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From April 15 to May 16, 1913)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

April 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Chamberlain (Dem., Ore.) introduces a resolution abrogating the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties relating to the Panama Canal. . . . In the House, the Tariff bill, as revised and approved by the Democratic caucus, is reintroduced and referred back to the Ways and Means Committee.

April 22.—In the House, the Tariff bill is favorably reported from the Ways and Means Committee; the Sundry Civil and Indian appropriation bills, which failed to pass the Sixty-second Congress, are approved.

April 23.—The House begins discussion of the Tariff bill, Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) speaking for the measure and Mr. Gardner (Rep., Mass.) against it.

April 24.—The House continues the debate upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Hammond (Dem., Minn.) defending the wheat and flour sections.

April 25.—In the House, Mr. Palmer (Dem., Pa.) speaks for the Tariff bill.

April 26.—In the House, Mr. Hull (Dem., Tenn.), the author of the income-tax measure, explains its provisions.

April 28.—The House concludes general debate upon the Tariff bill, speeches denouncing it being made by Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), author of the present tariff law, and Mr. Murdock, of Kansas, the Progressive leader.

April 29.—In the House, the consideration of amendments to the Tariff bill is begun.

May 1.—The House, by vote of 186 to 88, rejects the Republican proposal to strike from the Tariff bill the provision placing sugar on the free list in three years.

May 2.—The House considers the cotton schedule and rejects all amendments.

May 3.—The House, by vote of 193 to 74, rejects the Republican substitute for the wool schedule of the Tariff bill.

May 5.—The Senate debates the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, Mr. Borah (Rep., Id.) denouncing the provision exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution for restraint of trade.

May 6.—The House, by a viva voce vote, sustains the placing of raw wool on the free list in the Underwood Tariff bill.

May 7.—The Senate passes the Sundry Civil appropriation bill substantially as vetoed by President Taft, Mr. Root (Rep., N. Y.) making a strong speech against it. . . . In the House, consideration of the Tariff bill is ended.

May 8.—The House, by vote of 281 to 139, passes the Underwood Tariff bill, including the income tax provision; five Democrats vote against the measure, and two Republicans, four Progressives, and one Independent vote for it.

May 9.—The Senate receives the Underwood Tariff bill from the House.

May 13-16.—The Senate debates the Republican contention that the Tariff bill shall be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to hold public hearings.

May 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Kern (Dem., Ind.) demands a federal investigation of labor conditions in the West Virginia coal mines.

May 16.—The Senate refers the Tariff bill to the Finance Committee; the motion to instruct the committee to hold public hearings is rejected.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

April 15.—The Pennsylvania House passes the Senate bill granting monthly pensions to indigent mothers. . . . The California Assembly passes the measure prohibiting alien ownership of land, against which Japan had protested. . . . The voters of Jersey City adopt a commission form of government. . . . President Wilson nominates Walter H. Page as ambassador to England, John A. Osborne, of Wyoming, as Assistant Secretary of State, and William H. Osborn, of North Carolina, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. . . . John J. Mitchell (Dem.) is elected Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Massachusetts district, succeeding John W. Weeks (Rep.).

April 16.—The Democrats of the House of Representatives, in caucus, approve the free-wool provision of the Underwood tariff bill by vote of 190 to 42. . . . Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, is dismissed for alleged irregularities in the conduct of his office.

April 17.—The President nominates William C. Harris, of Georgia, to be Director of the Census, and Henry S. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as Assistant Secretary of War.

April 19.—President Wilson, through Secretary of State Bryan, urges the California legislature to amend the land-ownership bill so that it will apply to all aliens and not particularly to Japanese.

April 22.—President Wilson renews his appeal to the California legislature not to enact legislation discriminating against Japanese. . . . The Illinois Senate adopts the House resolution amending the State constitution to permit women to vote.

April 23.—President Wilson directs Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, to go to California for the purpose of conferring with Governor Johnson and the legislature regarding anti-Japanese legislation.

April 24.—President Wilson visits the Capitol to discuss appointments with Senators and Representatives. . . . Governor Sulzer vetoes the New York State Democratic organization's primary bill, on the ground that it fails to fulfill party pledges.

April 25.—The Commerce Court upholds the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Shreveport-Texas rate case, prohibiting discrimination against interstate traffic.

April 28.—Secretary of State Bryan begins a series of conferences with Governor Johnson and

the California legislature regarding proposed anti-alien laws.

April 30—May 1.—The New York legislature rejects Governor Sulzer's direct primary bill.

May 1-2.—President Wilson speaks at Newark, Elizabeth, and Jersey City in support of the proposition for a reform of the jury-drafting system to be considered at the special session of the New Jersey legislature.

May 2.—Governor Ferris of Michigan signs the "blue sky" law, aimed to prevent the sale of fraudulent stocks and securities.

May 3.—Both houses of the California legislature, with only five votes in opposition, pass a revised alien-land bill which is objectionable to Japan and to the Administration. . . . The New York legislature comes to an end, failing to pass a direct primary measure satisfactory to Governor Sulzer (see page 682).

May 5.—The lower house of the Arizona legislature passes a bill prohibiting alien ownership of land. . . . The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia upholds the conviction of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison (the labor leaders) for contempt of court in 1907, but modifies their sentences.

May 6.—Four former inspectors of the New York police force—the highest uniformed grade—are convicted of conspiring to prevent a witness from testifying against the police graft system.

May 7.—President Wilson nominates George W. Guthrie, of Pennsylvania, as ambassador to Japan; Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, of Ohio, as Commissioner of Pensions; and John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of the Port of New York. . . . The Illinois Senate passes a measure giving women all voting rights.

May 10.—Representative H. Olin Young (Rep., Mich.) announces that he will resign his seat because he was elected by a technicality which deprived his Progressive opponent, William J. McDonald, of 458 votes.

May 11.—President Wilson urges Governor Johnson to withhold his approval of the alien land law enacted by the California legislature, so that the matter may be taken up diplomatically with Japan. . . . A conference of Republican leaders is held at Chicago for the purpose of reorganizing and reuniting the party.

May 12.—The New Jersey House, in special session, passes the jury-reform bill urged by President Wilson, amending it, however, so as to necessitate its ratification by the people. . . . The Arizona Senate approves the anti-alien land bill passed by the House.

May 13.—The New Jersey Senate rejects the jury reform bill.

May 14.—Governor Johnson of California announces that he will sign the anti-alien land bill, and states the Californian viewpoint. . . . Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in an address at Washington warns manufacturers that the Government will investigate all reductions in wages alleged to be due to the new tariff. . . . The Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage orders a favorable report upon a resolution providing for woman suffrage by Constitutional amendment.

May 16.—Governor Sulzer vetoes the Workmen's Compensation bill passed by the New York legislature, holding that it does not fulfill the pledge

of the Democratic platform. . . . Governor Hunt signs the Arizona anti-alien land bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

April 21.—The Cuban Congress, ratifying the result of the November election, proclaims Gen. Mario Menocal President. . . . The budgetary committee of the German Reichstag votes to investigate the charges that manufacturers of arms and ammunition purposely stirred up ill-feeling against France in order to sell war material.

April 22.—The Belgian Premier accepts the compromise proposed by the Liberal leader, and the great strike for manhood suffrage, involving 500,000 workers, is ended.

April 24.—Delegates from sixty-seven Japanese chambers of commerce meet at Tokio to discuss the anti-Japanese legislation in California.

April 25.—Gen. Felix Diaz, the leader in the recent Mexican revolution, renounces his candidacy for the Presidency.

April 27.—The Duke of Montpensier announces that he will decline the throne of Albania; Essad Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops which surrendered Scutari to the Montenegrins, proclaims himself King of Albania.

April 30.—London police close the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union and arrest six of the suffragette leaders.

May 4.—Senator Michel Oreste is elected President of Haiti by the National Assembly, succeeding Tancrede Auguste, deceased. . . . Premier Barthou announces the program of his ministry, including the return to the three-year enlistment which was abandoned in 1905.

May 5.—The Chinese National Assembly declares that the signing of the five-power loan, without the authority of parliament, was unlawful.

May 6.—The British House of Commons rejects a woman-suffrage measure by vote of 266 to 219. . . . The lower house of the Netherlands parliament passes a bill for new coast defences.

May 7.—The Irish Home Rule bill and the Welsh Disestablishment bill, rejected by the House of Lords, are reintroduced in the House of Commons.

May 8.—Gen. Ismael Montes is elected President of Bolivia.

May 9.—A new Montenegrin cabinet is formed under the Premiership of General Vukotitch.

May 11.—It is learned that twenty-five officers of the Mexican army were executed after an engagement with Constitutionalists near Guaymas.

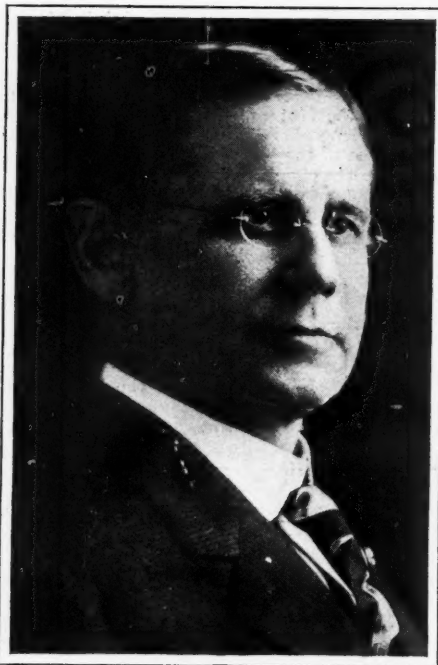
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

April 18.—Bulgaria, on behalf of the Balkan allies, accepts with minor modifications the revised proposals of the European powers for ending the war with Turkey.

April 19.—An armistice is signed by Turkey and all the Balkan allies except Montenegro. . . . President Wilson orders the release of Gen. Luis Mena, the Nicaraguan revolutionary leader, from confinement within the Panama Canal Zone.

April 21.—The commander of the international fleet blockading the Montenegrin coast threatens to land troops unless the siege of Scutari is abandoned immediately.

April 23.—Scutari surrenders to the Montenegrin troops after a siege lasting six months.



MR. W. S. CARTER, PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN

(Who successfully conducted the case for the firemen of the East in the recent arbitration, under the Erdman Act, of their wage demands)

April 24.—Mr. Bryan, American Secretary of State, presents to the diplomats at Washington his plan for world peace, providing that all controversies shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission before war shall be declared.

April 26.—An agreement for a \$125,000,000 loan to China, by bankers of five European nations, is signed at Peking.

April 27.—The European powers demand that the Montenegrin forces evacuate Scutari. . . . Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the new British ambassador, arrives at New York on his way to Washington.

April 28.—Guatemala appeals to the United States following a demand from Great Britain for a settlement of \$10,000,000 bond indebtedness.

May 1.—At a conference of ambassadors in London, Montenegro offers to evacuate Scutari if territorial compensation elsewhere is allowed.

May 2.—The United States Government recognizes the new Chinese republic upon the completion of the organization of the National Assembly.

May 5.—King Nicholas of Montenegro agrees to evacuate Scutari in compliance with the wishes of the powers.

May 6.—The Hague Court of Arbitration condemns Italy to pay \$32,800 damages for seizing the French Steamers *Carthage* and *Manouba* during the Turkish-Italian war.

May 9.—The Japanese ambassador at Washington formally protests against the anti-alien land bill passed by the California legislature. . . .

General Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, informs the American ambassador that as the United States refuses to recognize the Mexican administration the latter cannot grant diplomatic standing to the ambassador.

May 11-12.—A conference of French and German Deputies is held at Berne, Switzerland, with the object of preventing increases in armaments and of bettering international relations.

May 13.—The international tribunal for the arbitration of pecuniary claims of Americans and Britons holds its first meeting at Washington, D. C.

. . . The first advance is made to China by the European syndicate, under the terms of the \$125,000,000 loan.

May 14.—The Montenegrin troops are withdrawn from Scutari, and the city is turned over to an international force. . . . Guatemala yields to the British demand for a resumption of interest payments on the foreign debt.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

April 17.—Four French military aeronauts and their pilot are killed in a balloon accident at Noisy le Grand.

April 21.—The Cunard liner *Aquitania*, 900 feet long, is launched at Clydebank, England.

April 23.—An explosion in a mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company near Washington, Pa., causes the death of ninety-six miners. . . . The award of the arbitration board in the controversy between the Eastern railroads and their firemen grants increases in wages ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. . . . The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas is commemorated in the Illinois legislature.

April 25.—The West Virginia coal miners vote to accept Governor Hatfield's proposition for the settlement of the strike, previously accepted by the operators.

April 26.—The international exposition at Ghent is opened by King Albert.

April 27.—Ernest F. Guillaux, a French aviator, flies from Biarritz, France, to Kollum, Holland (1000 miles), with two stops for fuel.

April 28.—Northern New York and eastern Canada experience a slight earth shock.

May 3.—Dr. Francis L. Patton resigns as president of Princeton Theological Seminary. . . . The international conference to arrange the celebration, in 1914, of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples, begins its first session in New York City.

May 6.—Twenty-five persons are wounded during rioting in connection with the strike of building laborers at Syracuse.

May 8.—The French aviator Frangeois carries six passengers in his biplane during a 75-minute flight.

May 9.—Lieut. Joseph D. Park, U. S. A., is killed in an accident to his aeroplane near Los Angeles.

May 10.—A memorial statue of Carl Schurz is unveiled at New York City. . . . Street-car traffic in Cincinnati is at a standstill following a strike of motormen and conductors.

May 12.—The International Agricultural Conference assembles at Rome.

May 14.—Edwin H. Anderson is chosen Director of the New York Public Library. . . . The Eastern railroads petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase freight rates 5 per cent.

OBITUARY

April 15.—Bishop William B. Derrick, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 70.

April 16.—Eli D. Zaring, formerly managing editor of the Indianapolis *Sun*.

April 18.—Prof. Lester F. Ward, a noted sociologist and geologist, 71.

April 19.—Joseph Palmer, who made the death mask of Abraham Lincoln.

April 20.—Rev. Joel Paulian, president emeritus of the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis, 82. . . . Sir Charles Day Rose, M.P., a prominent British sportsman, 65.

April 21.—John Dillon, the popular Chicago comedian, 81.

April 22.—William Albert Keener, ex-justice of the New York Supreme Court and former professor of law at Harvard and Columbia, 57. . . . John Gorell Barnes, Lord Gorell, an eminent British jurist, 64.

April 23.—Thaddeus Burr Wakeman, advocate of liberalism and free thought, 78. . . . Sir Richard Scott, member of the Canadian Senate for forty years and former cabinet member, 88.

April 24.—John T. Dye, the noted Indiana lawyer, 77.

April 25.—Moses Hallett, formerly United States District Judge in Colorado, 78.

April 27.—Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, New York State Commissioner of Education, and former president of the University of Illinois, 64. . . . Brig.-Gen. Henry Clay Cochrane, U.S.A., retired, 71. . . . J. Gardiner Ramsdell, a pioneer piano merchant of Philadelphia, 71. . . . Prof. Francois Sigismond Jaccoud, permanent secretary of the French Academy of Medicine, 83.

April 29.—Dr. Charles H. Knight, of New York, a noted laryngologist, 63. . . . Mrs. Elsie Reasoner Ralph, sculptor and former newspaper correspondent.

April 30.—Prof. Erich Smith, formerly rector of Berlin University, 59.

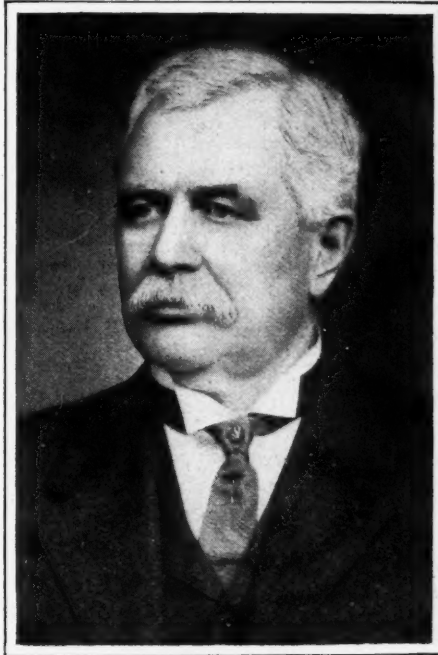
May 2.—Tancrede Auguste, President of Haiti. . . . Dr. Francis Parker Kinnicutt, a well-known New York physician, 67. . . . John R. Read, a prominent Philadelphia Democrat and former United States District Attorney, 70.

May 3.—Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Raymond, U.S.A., retired, 71.

May 5.—Dr. Benjamin Barr, of Philadelphia, a famous Civil War surgeon, 85. . . . Representative Lewis J. Martin, of the Sixth New Jersey District, 69. . . . Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, of London, noted for her productions of Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

May 6.—Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Mead, a widely known temperance lecturer and editor, 72.

May 7.—James Copper Bayles, former president of the Health Department of New York and an engineering editor of note, 68. . . . William F. C. Nindeman, a survivor of the Jeannette polar expedition, 62.



THE LATE DR. ANDREW S. DRAPER

(Dr. Draper was one of the foremost educators of the country. At the time of his death he was Commissioner of Education in New York State; and previously he had served with distinction as head of the public school system of Cleveland and as president of the University of Illinois)

May 8.—Frank O. Briggs, ex-United States Senator from New Jersey, 62. . . . Peter Baillie McLennan, presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, 62. . . . Dr. Louis A. Duhring, professor emeritus of dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania, 68. . . . Sir Coutts Lindsay, a prominent London artist, 89. . . . Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, noted for her work among the London poor. . . . Clarence Deming, of New Haven, a well-known newspaper and magazine writer, 64.

May 9.—Rev. Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain, D.D., a noted Presbyterian preacher and author, 76.

May 11.—Francis Fisher Browne, editor of the *Dial*, 69 (further mention of Mr. Browne will be made in our July issue).

May 12.—John S. Wise, a noted New York lawyer and former Congressman-at-large from Virginia, 66.

May 13.—William Henry Larrabee, editor and writer on scientific and ecclesiastical subjects, 83.

May 14.—Alfred de Foville, a noted French economist, 70.

May 15.—John Hays Gardiner, formerly assistant professor of English at Harvard and author of works on English literature, 50. . . . William Edward Davis, passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, 62.

May 16.—Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, 81.

CARTOONS ON SOME CURRENT TOPICS



THE SEASON FOR TROUBLESOME INSECTS HAS ARRIVED

From the *Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon)

THE coming of the "season of troublesome insects" finds Uncle Sam not entirely immune from his own peculiar pests. The tariff will keep him pretty busy for another few weeks at least. Then there is John Bull pressing the Panama-tolls matter. Mexico

also demands attention, while California and her Japanese question has given him another important diplomatic task.



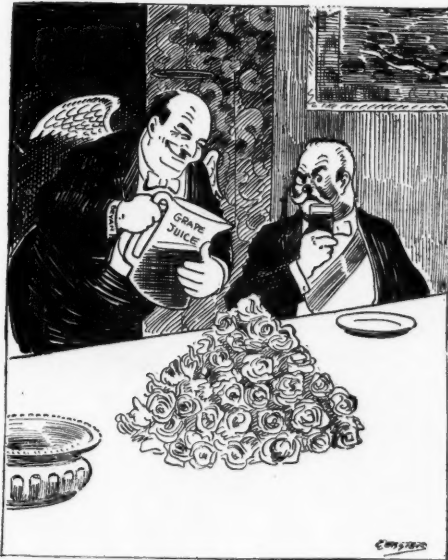
WHEN THE INCOME TAX BECOMES A LAW

From the *News-Press* (St. Joseph, Mo.)



HI, THERE, CALIFORNIA, CUT IT OUT!

From the *Advertiser* (Montgomery, Alabama)



"And lately, by the tavern door agape,
Came shining through the dusk an angel shape,
Bearing a vessel on his shoulder; and
He bid me taste of it, and 'twas—the grape."
—OMAR KHAYYAM

From the *Globe* (New York)



THE BACKSLIDER

From the *News* (Baltimore)

Instead of an assortment of alcoholic beverages, grape juice appeared as the drink provided at Secretary Bryan's first formal dinner in Washington. An English newspaper promptly made some facetious allusion to "Wishy-Washington!" The cartoon

showing New Jersey as a rather bibulous old gentleman who has backslid in the matter of reform legislation since Wilson left the governor's chair, refers to the President's special trip to Trenton last month to assist in the legislative situation.



NOBODY WISHED THIS JOB ON HIM; HE APPLIED FOR IT!
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)



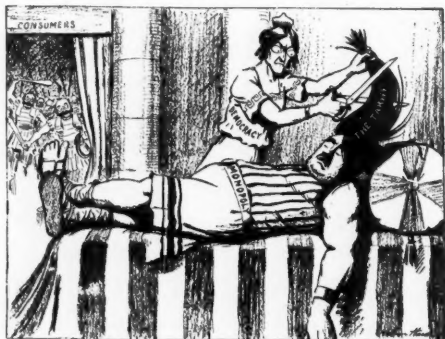
MARY'S LITTLE LAMB AND THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY
(Mary, in this case, being the "Woolen Trust," and her lamb the high protective tariff)
From the *Evening News* (Newark, N. J.)



"THE COUNTRY IS GOING TO THE DOGS"
From the World (New York)



NOT OUT OF THE WOODS YET
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)



DELILAH DEMOCRACY AND SAMSON MONOPOLY
From the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



OPERATING ON THE TARIFF
From the World-Herald (Omaha)



PATCHING THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT UP
(Prominent Republicans gathered at Chicago last month to confer on party reorganization)
From the North American (Philadelphia)



PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—THE POLITICIAN'S VIEW
From the Evening Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)



IN THE CAPITOL

(The cartoonist likens the defeat of the New York direct primary bill in the state legislature to Caesar's assassination in the Capitol. Governor Sulzer's fight for real direct primaries is commented on in an article on page 628.)

From the *Sun* (New York)



DEJECTION

(MURPHY: "Gee! Tige, ain't it fierce? Wilson in Washington, Sulzer in Albany, and fusion in New York!")

From the *Tribune* (New York)



THE ANNUAL BATH

(Chicago, New York, and many other cities, had a "clean-up week" last month.)

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)



THE BUSY TAILOR

(District Attorney Whitman of New York has been measuring a number of police officers for prison suits recently.)

From the *News* (Baltimore)



"Girls," said Sue, "one must confess
That awfter wrecking a fawst express
One hears the shrieks of maimed and dying.
One must confess—it's rawther trying."



"I think," said Belle, "I did my share
By blowing up Trafalgar Square.
For hardly more than four or five
Old fogies left the place alive!"

RUTHLESS RHYMES FOR MARTIAL MILITANTS

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The newspapers during the past month have again reported many acts of violence by the militant suffragists of England, resulting in a heavy loss of property. Churches, railroad stations, and private residences have been destroyed, and newspaper offices raided. The police, in turn, also did a little

raiding, the immediate object of attack being the headquarters of the Woman's Social and Political Union. The efforts of the militants did not, apparently, prevent the defeat in Parliament of a bill which would, if successful, have enfranchised over six million women. It is a much-discussed question now as to just how much sympathy is being lost for the cause by the actions of the militants in England.



"TIME, GENTLEMEN, PLEASE!"

(Music protesting against the present type of popular songs.)
From *Punch* (London)



THE LAST WORD

(John Bull still refuses to surrender.)
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis, Minnesota)



A FEATHER FOR HIS CAP

THE VICTOR OF SCUTARI (to Austria): "Of course, you can make me put your tail feather back again, but it'll never feel quite the same."

From *Punch* (London)

Austria, much chagrined over the capture of Scutari by King Nicholas, of Montenegro, demanded its surrender. Even though Nicholas has returned the prize, he retains the glory of



THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

(The possible combination of France, England, and Russia, is used as an argument by the German Militarists.)

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart)

the triumph. *Wahre Jacob* presents the Socialist view that the bogey of a Triple Alliance against Germany is being used in support of the expanded German military program.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR
From *Pasquino* (Turin)



A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

(Referring to the manhood suffrage strike in Belgium)

From the *Tribune* (New York)



THE GOVERNOR'S CHALLENGE TO THE TAMMANY TIGER

From the *World* (New York)

GOVERNOR SULZER AND THE FIGHT FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES

IT was just twenty years ago that the Hon. William Sulzer was Speaker of the Assembly at Albany. He was thirty years old, and had been in the legislature for three or four years. Grover Cleveland was entering upon his second term as President of the United States. David B. Hill and Roswell P. Flower were governors of New York during Mr. Sulzer's membership in the legislature. Their immediate predecessors had been Grover Cleveland, Alonzo B. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, and Samuel J. Tilden. The up-State Democratic party in New York had been a real power and had produced many strong men. The Republican party also had a host of men of intellect, character, and conviction. Party feeling was intense, and even among the politicians there was such a thing as genuine and sincere party allegiance.

Mr. Sulzer was elected to Congress in 1894, and served at Washington for eighteen consecutive years. He was elected Governor

last November, and was inaugurated on the first day of January. He had been chiefly absorbed in his Congressional duties and in national and international questions for nearly twenty years. It is true that his home was in New York City, and that he could not have avoided knowing something of the politics of the metropolis and the State. He had been regarded as a fairly acquiescent member of the Tammany organization that controls the Democratic party in New York City. His nomination had come to him as a matter of course every two years. But the supposition that this had come as a favor from Tammany Hall or from Charles F. Murphy seems to have been erroneous. In the earlier part of his Congressional career, Tammany once deprived him of the nomination. He ran independently, and he carried the district.

After that there was no attempt to prevent his having the Democratic nomination in

the old Tenth District, which subsequently became the Eleventh. This was by no means a dead-sure Tammany district, or else Murphy would probably have taken possession of it for uses of his own a good while ago. Mr. Sulzer claims that the district is normally Republican, and that he has owed his nine elections to Congress to his popularity with the people of the East Side, among whom he has lived so long and who have much loyalty for him and an unwavering confidence in his fitness to represent them. Thus, as a member of Congress, owing his seat, as he holds, entirely to the support of the people of his district, he has had no particular occasion, during recent years, to go out of his way to fight the Democratic organization in New York.

First impressions in public life are bound to be influential and tenacious. Sulzer had always remembered Albany and its political atmosphere as he first knew it, nearly a quarter of a century ago. At that time there were real parties in the legislature, and a good many strong and sincere men. There were some honest and reasonably capable men in the executive departments of the State. The budget was comparatively small, the State's total ordinary expenditures being not more than a quarter or a third what they are now. There was some indication of the bi-partisan machine system, but this was applied almost exclusively to the protection of a few corporations and private interests, and had to do principally with the affairs of New York City.

Remembering vividly the conditions that existed at Albany more than twenty years ago, it is not strange that Mr. Sulzer, during last year's campaign and at the time of his election, quite seriously underestimated the gravity of the situation that must confront an honest and intelligent Governor at this

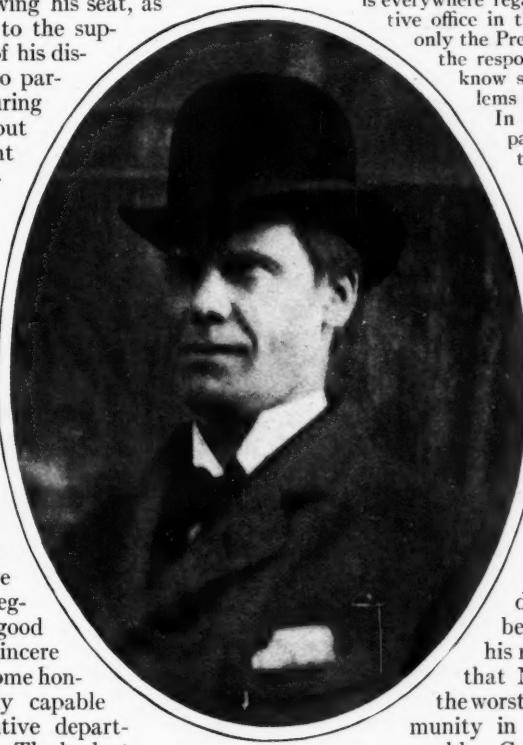
time. He seemed to believe that he could go to Albany with his good intentions, his capacity for hard work, and his talent for winning favor and popularity, and forthwith accomplish everything necessary to give the State of New York a good government.

In a brief message to the people of the country, through the medium of this REVIEW, Governor Sulzer made the following statement (see page 46, January number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS):

The Governorship of the State of New York is everywhere regarded the highest elective office in the United States save only the Presidency. I realize fully the responsibility it entails and know something of the problems I must meet and solve. In the future, as in the past, I shall do my duty to all the people to the best of my ability as God gives me the light. My object is to do right, and I shall struggle as I never struggled before to make good.

Undoubtedly he meant all that he said, and yet he had only a faint idea of the nature of the struggle that lay before him. He had been in Albany as Governor only a few hours before the disheartening truth began to dawn upon his mind. He discovered that New York State was the worst-governed large community in the whole civilized world. Graft and inefficiency permeated the business of the State in almost every depart-

ment. He appointed committees to make a quick, cursory survey, in order to bring to light some of the worst evils. The Tammany organization, not content to dominate Manhattan Island, had reached out for control of the Democratic party of the State. The bi-partisan system had been enormously stimulated, not merely by the doubling and quadrupling of ordinary State expenditures, but by the extraordinary opportunities that came with the spending of a hundred million dollars upon the State canals, fifty million dollars upon the good-roads scheme, and many millions besides upon public buildings and



HON. WILLIAM SULZER
Governor of New York

other projects. Politics had become more commercialized at the hands of the two big party machines than at any previous time. Besides the opportunities for criminal graft, there were the countless chances for money-making through what goes at Albany by the term of "honest graft."



HURRY UP GOVERNOR, THEY'RE GETTING PRETTY FAT
(The black pigs represent the grafters in the State Government)
From the *Herald* (New York)

William Sulzer, Governor, found out in a very short time that his popular ways would avail nothing at Albany unless he were ready to blink at the current game or become a silent partner in it. Three courses were open to him: He could quit being an honest man and become a rogue; he could resign; he could fight. Fortunately he was not tempted to fall in with the game of the crooks and corruptionists. Being an honest man, he was limited to the alternatives of resigning or fighting. He decided, of course, that he must fight; and in this he was heartily supported by a very sensible and right-minded wife. Among other things that he speedily discovered was the fact that so far as results went there seemed to be just two members of the legislature, those being the two heads of the Democratic and Republican organizations of the State; and as regards every matter that involved vital reform these two forces were acting together.

When a man stands up in the State of New York to fight against the political machines that are held together by the cohesive power of plunder, he must not expect to be

treated with courtesy or personal deference. Theodore Roosevelt, in making such fights, has braved every kind of slander and vilification. Charles E. Hughes was the target of unmeasured ridicule and abuse. William Sulzer could not expect to be exempt where Roosevelt and Hughes had to face the methods of desperate spoilsmen and corrupt conspirators.

One of the things that all parties had agreed upon last fall was the subject of direct primaries. The politicians had pretended to give the people of New York a popular system of making nominations, but it had proved in practice to be something worse than a farce. The ridiculous character of this law was demonstrated in the attempt to apply its terms to the election of delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago a year ago. Honest members of all parties



THE ORDER OF THE "BLACK PIG"
(Worthy successor to the Black Horse Cavalry)
From the *Herald* (New York)

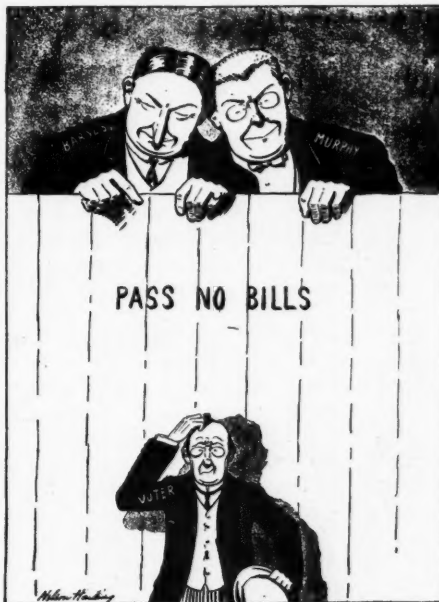
knew that the law was unworkable, and that it lent itself to the improper manipulation and control of the party machines. The present legislature was elected, therefore, by voters who expected the enactment of a law providing for State-wide primaries in the unqualified sense. It is perfectly well known that the Murphy machine and the Barnes machine are alike opposed to the abolition of the convention system, or to any methods whatsoever that would weaken their hold upon the political life of the State.

The present legislature, rejecting the Governor's views of a primary law, enacted

what was known as the Blauvelt bill. This was vetoed on April 24 by Governor Sulzer, who declared the bill to be a fraud and at the best a miserable makeshift. The veto message was a scathing attack upon the bosses and their tools in the legislature. "I indulge the hope," remarks the Governor, "that after the veto message is read and digested no one in the State, and especially in the legislature, will have any further doubt as to my mental sincerity on direct primaries." This message made it entirely plain that the Governor had no lingering expectation of being able to do business with the Murphy organization. The heart of the whole controversy lies in the following paragraphs from the message:

When we consider the waste, the extravagance, the inefficiency and the corruption which have recently been brought to light in connection with the administration of public affairs in our State and which are the cause of painful humiliation to every thoughtful and patriotic citizen, all due, in no small degree, to the fact that in recent years political power has been gradually slipping away from the people who should always control it and wield it, there can be no doubt as to the necessity of this legislation and as to our duty in this all-important matter.

Every intelligent citizen is aware that those who subvert the government to their personal advantage have found their greatest opportunities to do so through the adroit and skilful manipulation of our system of party caucuses and political conventions. We have been given leadership dishonorable to the various political parties of the State, and we have been given party tickets which reflect this dishonorable leadership in disgraceful



"TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE"

(The two heads of the party bosses are more powerful than the single head of the voter in legislature affairs)
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

secret alliances between big business interests and crooked and corrupt politics. It must cease or our free institutions are doomed.

The honest citizens of our State for years have demanded an end to these shameful conditions. They now insist on primary reform, thoroughgoing, radical and direct and complete, and I would be unfaithful to these salutary demands of the people of this State and to the pledges of the political platforms of my own party if I were to give my official approval to this bill, which, while it might do something to improve our primary law, goes such a short distance in the right direction that it would seem like giving a stone to the voters when the people are asking for bread.

If we fail to make our system of direct primaries apply to State officers we have left off our work of primary reform where the people expected us to begin. The widespread demand for direct primaries in our State found its origin mainly in the dissatisfaction arising from the failure of our State conventions to faithfully reflect the sentiments of the party voters. Every student of our recent political history knows this, and no one knows it better than I do.

Is it necessary for me, or any other man, to say that in continuing the delegate system in nominating State officers electors are not allowed to nominate directly? In continuing the delegate system we are therefore ignoring and repudiating our platform pledges and betraying the people with false pretences. I shall not be a party to such repudiation; I shall not indorse such a betrayal of the people. No political party can make me a political hypocrite.

Before its adjournment, on May 3, the legislature amended the Blauvelt bill to



"THE LEGISLATURE"

(The bosses deciding on what legislation shall be passed)
From the *World* (New York)

make it somewhat less vulnerable; but in its amended form it was in no way acceptable either to the Governor or to the great body of citizens of the State who favor direct primaries. The Republican organization had wished to avert the inevitable special session, or at least to put themselves in a favorable position, and Mr. Barnes had offered to accept the Governor's bill if the State conventions could be retained. But the Governor would not do business with Barnes, nor would he consider eliminating any of the essentials of his bill. Almost immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature he issued his call for an extra session, to meet on June 16, to deal with the question of direct primaries. The controlling elements in the legislature declared that the extra session would be fruitless, but the Governor had made up his mind to appeal directly to the people of the State, without regard to parties. In proportion as his honesty and his courage shone out clear through the fogs and mists of Albany politics, there was evidence of a rallying of public opinion to his support; and many newspapers regardless of previous party attitudes, espoused his cause.

Since all the party platforms last fall had declared for primary-election reform, Governor Sulzer determined to make his contest on non-partisan grounds. A campaign committee of one hundred members was appointed, in which the Progressives and the anti-Tammany Democrats were most conspicuous, but which also included many Republicans. As might have been expected, Colonel Roosevelt responded heartily to the call for his support, and the Progressive party stood with him to a man. In a letter to the members of his new party, on May 12, Colonel Roosevelt declared himself as follows:

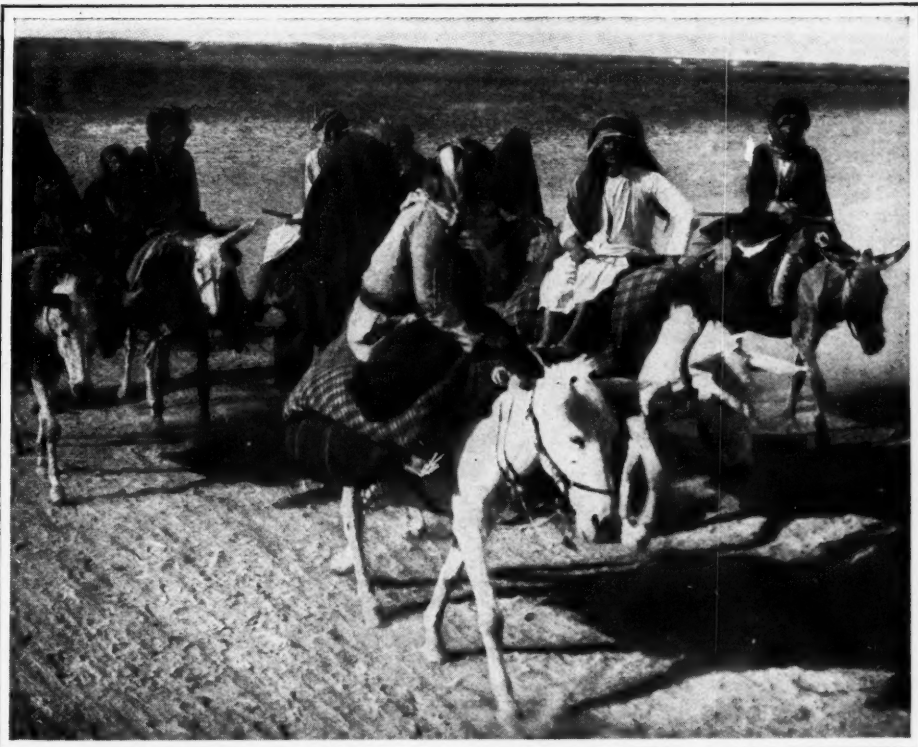
While I think the Progressive bill was the best bill introduced, I nevertheless most cordially back the bill urged by Governor Sulzer, for that bill means a substantial measure of positive gain, and the envenomed opposition of both the Murphy and Barnes machines to it is of itself sufficient proof that it is emphatically in the interest of the people as a whole. The alliance between the two machines and the legislature shows how absolutely correct was our characterization of them last fall. Really at present there are not three party organizations. There are but two—the party of progress and against it the party of privilege, the party of reaction.

This party of reaction is organized in two divisions, called Republican and Democratic, the better to make effective the common opposition of both machines to the policy of genuine self-government. Nothing pleases the representatives of privilege so much as a mock fight between

the two old parties, and that is all that the fighting between them is. Whether Mr. Barnes is on top or Mr. Murphy is on top makes no difference; in either case privilege is enthroned, and in both cases the people are deprived of real power. The bosses and the machines of the two old parties are engaged in the effort to keep the State government out of the hands of the people and under the bi-partisan control of the old party bosses. I have been glad to support Governor Sulzer in this fight, and I earnestly hope that the Progressives will take the lead in the battle for a thorough-going direct-primary measure.

There are many thoughtful men who find serious objections to the primary-election plan of nominating candidates. This new method certainly presents some serious difficulties. But it seems to be the only available means by which to take the control of the government of New York out of the hands of inner rings of professional politicians whose partisanship is only a blind for their promotion of improper private aims. The question before the people is not, in fact, one of theories about constitutional government or political mechanism. It is simply a fight between the bosses and their machines on the one hand, and the citizens of the State who desire good government on the other hand. When good government wins its fight, there will be plenty of time in which to study the merits of different kinds of nominating methods and electoral machinery. The present legislature of New York has been one of the most shamelessly subservient in the history of the United States. A good primary law ought to have the result of putting men of independent convictions, high intelligence, and upright character into the Assembly and Senate at Albany.

It is true that the present legislature has permitted a number of meritorious bills to become laws. Most members of this one, as of all legislative bodies, are well disposed towards many right things, whenever they are in a position that gives them freedom of action. Reform measures are almost invariably prepared outside of the legislature; and they are brought to a successful conclusion through the support of newspapers and public opinion. Obviously the bosses wish to curry favor whenever they can, and they try to obscure their own misdeeds by giving support to good things that do not greatly intrench upon their prerogatives. But the struggle for direct primaries is an attack upon their control of politics and government. They will do all that they can to confuse the issue and to discredit Governor Sulzer. But he has risen to the emergency, and he has a good chance to win a victory.



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BAGDAD'S TIME-HONORED MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, THE DONKEY, SOON TO GIVE WAY TO THE MODERN RAILWAY

ANCIENT BAGDAD AND ITS MODERN RAILWAY

THE most interesting, picturesque and impressive railway terminal in the world will soon not be the Pennsylvania station in New York, nor the new Grand Central, nor any of the other marble palaces that mark the ends of western railway lines. It will be the new station, the site for which has only just been chosen, in Bagdad, the city of the *Arabian Nights*, and the terminus of the much contested, much discussed Bagdad railway. There is no more picturesque region in the world in richness of historical and traditional interest, in quaintness of life, building and costume, than that the traveler will see about him when, next year, he alights at the plain building on the eastern bank of the Tigris river only a few feet from the quay of Nebuchadnezzar.

Fourteen years ago several different Russian and British proposals for a railroad

through the Euphrates valley were rejected by the Turkish government. Later the Deutsche Bank obtained a concession from the Porte and German capital, aided by German diplomacy, began the construction of this important trunk line through all the Near East to the Persian Gulf, with branches toward the Caucasus, to the eastern Mediterranean, to the holy cities of Islam, Medina and Mecca, with a land terminal at Bagdad and a port on the Red Sea. There was considerable discussion over placing the line under international control. The first section, under a concession to the Anatolian Railway company for ninety-nine years, was completed in 1904. The Turkish government guaranteed a certain fixed net receipt per kilometer and agreed to provide a certain fixed amount per kilometer for construction purposes. The British government, however,



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AN EVERY-DAY SCENE ON BAGDAD'S PRINCIPAL STREET

(To the right are the Governor's residence, the city building, and the police headquarters; to the left, the military barracks)

refused to be a party to the scheme, and withdrew, with the result that the railway came almost entirely under German control. Later, Britain, jealous of the security of her connections with India, finally brought about a financial arrangement according to which, while the Germans control the railway, French, Austrian, Italian and other capitalists have large holdings.

This line goes through the most ancient lands of the globe. It aims at being the outlet of the German speaking peoples of Europe to the political and commercial domination of the Orient. It is ever before the eyes of Austria, and it is with this railroad in mind that the government at Vienna now vetoes any Bulgarian, Servian, or Montenegrin acquisition that shall block her way to Constantinople. The first section from Constantinople to Sabanja in Asia Minor, as has been said, was opened

in 1904, and the next year further extensions were made. Now the line is rapidly advancing through Mesopotamia. In the middle of last year the construction of the last section, which is to enter the city of Bagdad, was begun. Early next year it is hoped that passengers will disembark at Bagdad itself.

Bagdad, which is now a Moslem city of 150,000, situated on both banks of the Tigris river, was originally a Babylonian town dating back as far as 2,000 B. C. It suffered all the usual vicissitudes of Mesopotamian cities. The present town, it is claimed, was founded by the Caliph Mansur in A. D. 762. It grew rapidly and was for more than two centuries the great emporium of commerce for the surrounding countries. In the early part of the ninth century, under the famous Haroun-al-Rachid, it had a population of more than 2,000,000. In literature, art

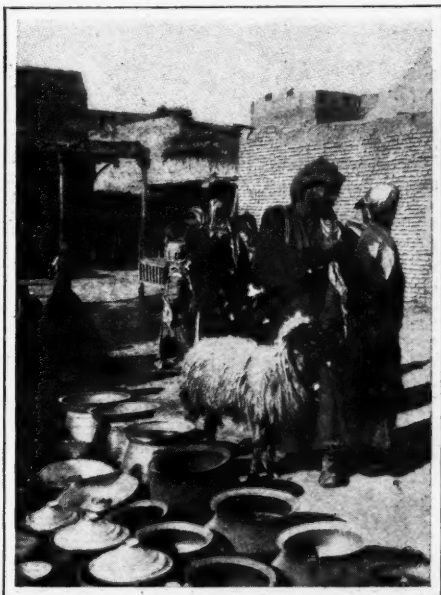


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BAGDAD'S DOUBLE-DECKED HORSE CAR

(This, the single tram car of Bagdad, connects the city with the suburbs on the west bank of the Tigris)

and science it divided the supremacy of the world with Cordova, while in commerce and wealth it far surpassed its Spanish rival. It was the religious capital of all Islam and the political capital of the greater part of it at the flood-tide of Moslem greatness. Bagdad was built of bricks and tiles so magnificently that even to-day it is referred to in Turkish official documents as the "Glorious City." It was captured by the Mongols in 1258, and in 1620 it was taken by Suleiman the Magnificent. Since then it has been nominally part of the Turkish empire.

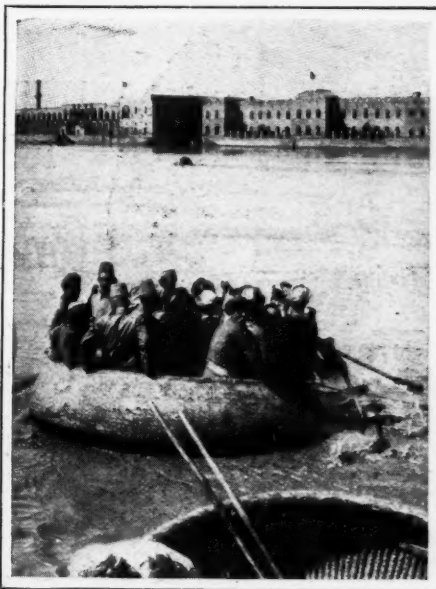


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BARGAINING IN A BAGDAD BAZAAR
(An Arab offering his woolly sheep for a brass pot)

Although Bagdad was one of the cradles of our civilization, it has remained an ancient sleepy town without any sign of progress until the decision to make it a terminal of the famous railway. One of the chief reasons for its decadence, of course, has been the deviation of the ancient trade routes to Persia. The province which includes ancient Babylon and Mesopotamia, still does a large business in exporting wool, gums, hides, carpets, rugs, and dates.

The ancient methods of transportation, which will go with the coming of the railway, the antiquated method of life, and the general picturesqueness of Bagdad, are shown graphically in the photographs we reproduce here, which were taken very recently and have not heretofore been published.



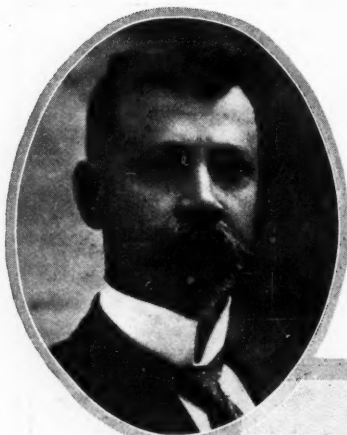
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CROSSING THE TIGRIS IN A BAGDAD BOAT
(This Kufa, or circular boat, resembling nothing so much as an enormous doughnut, is carrying soldiers and Arabs from the city to the east bank of the Tigris, upon which may be seen the military barracks)

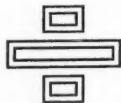


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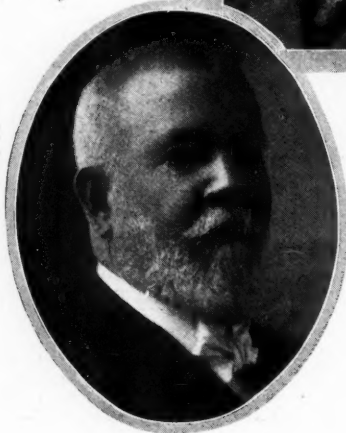
THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE ANCIENT TIGRIS
(Although the bridge is very shaky and in danger of collapse, thousands of pedestrians cross it daily. On Friday, the Mohammedan day of rest, multitudes of Arabs come into town to buy or sell, and then the bridge is taxed to its full capacity and as crowded as the Brooklyn bridge. In summer, after the heat of the day, Turks and Arabs cross and recross this bridge to refresh themselves in the cool breeze blowing down the river)



SEÑOR JOSÉ RAMON VIL-
LALON, SECRETARY OF
PUBLIC WORKS, PROFES-
SOR IN HAVANA UNIVER-
SITY, EMINENT MINING
ENGINEER



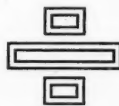
SEÑOR CRISTOBAL DE LA
GUARDIA, SECRETARY OF
JUSTICE, FORMER SENA-
TOR AND A LAWYER OF
WIDE REPUTE



MEMBERS OF THE NEW CUBAN GOVERNMENT



SEÑOR AURELIO HEVIA,
SECRETARY OF GOVERN-
MENT (INTERIOR).
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE UNDER PRESI-
DENT PALMA



SEÑOR EZEQUIEL GARCIA,
SECRETARY OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION IN HAVANA
UNIVERSITY, LECTURER
AND ART CRITIC



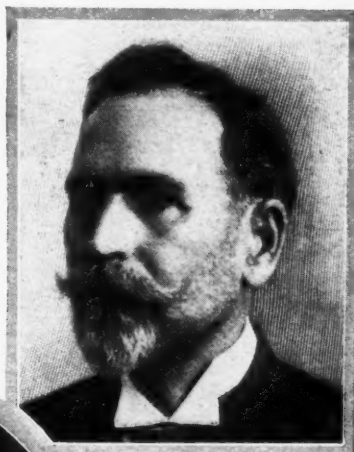
GENERAL MARIO G. MEN-
OCAL, CONSERVATIVE,
THIRD PRESIDENT OF
THE CUBAN REPUBLIC

(INAUGURATED ON
MAY 20)





DR. ENRIQUE NUÑEZ,
SECRETARY OF SANITA-
TION, A SURGEON OF
NOTE IN HAVANA AND
A NEW FIGURE IN CUBAN
POLITICS



GENERAL EMILIO NUÑEZ,
SECRETARY OF AGRICUL-
TURE, COMMERCE AND
LABOR, PRESIDENT OF
THE VETERAN'S ASSO-
CIATION



SEÑOR LEOPOLDO CANCIO,
SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY, LAWYER,
PROFESSOR IN HAVANA
UNIVERSITY

SEÑOR COSME DE LA TOR-
RIENTE, SECRETARY OF
STATE AND PREMIER OF
THE INCOMING ADMIN-
ISTRATION



HON. ENRIQUE VA-
RONA, VICE-PRESI-
DENT, SCHOLAR,
AUTHOR, LAWYER,
PROFESSOR, ORATOR



(INAUGURATED ON
MAY 20)



UNCLE SAMUEL: "Seems almost as if something ought to be done about this—maybe next year."
From the *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia)

THE FLOOD'S LESSONS

LAST month this magazine told the story of the great floods in the river valleys. In this number we are concerned with the various plans proposed for the control, if not the ultimate prevention, of such disasters. We are fortunately enabled to present the views and suggestions of four men who have given the subject much thought and are familiar with the practical problems involved. Both the levee and the reservoir systems are considered.

A LEAF FROM OHIO'S EXPERIENCE

BY THE HON. THEODORE E. BURTON

(United States Senator from Ohio)

AS the most serious damage resulting from swollen streams occurred in the cities and towns located along their banks, naturally most of the remedies suggested have related to local conditions. Most of these proposals contemplate the removal or remodeling of obstructive bridges and the enlarging and straightening of channels, and similar improvements. The purpose of nearly all these plans is that of facilitating the discharge of flood waters. The difficulty with all such methods is that while they may relieve a local danger they all tend to pass the water on with constantly increasing volume into the lower reaches of the stream.

There will be no satisfactory solution of the problem of flood prevention until a plan is devised for a comprehensive control and improvement of water courses in their entirety. One of the most troublesome phases of legislation relating to both navigable and non-navigable streams is the multiplicity of jurisdictions. As long as the federal, state and local governments all have certain juris-

diction, without any central directing authority, there are sure to be ill-advised, inconsistent and conflicting plans of improvement.

WANTED: AN ENGINEER COMMISSION

As the country develops and becomes more thickly populated the necessity of improving all natural water courses with a view to securing their maximum beneficial use for all purposes, including domestic uses, navigation, irrigation, water power, and for flood prevention, becomes more and more important and increasingly of national concern. It is therefore highly important that the control of these streams should pass wholly to the Federal Government or to the Federal Government with the coöperation of the States, under some plan that will result in a harmonious and comprehensive plan of improvement.

To meet the more pressing needs of flood prevention it would probably be advisable that, first of all, a competent commission of

engineers should make a thorough study of the problem, especially in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, where the most serious floods of recent years have occurred. It is manifestly impossible to formulate any intelligent scheme with the data now at hand. Some means should at once be provided for preventing any further obstruction of streams and as far as possible for removing obstructions already existing. For this purpose it might prove expedient not to allow the construction of bridges, levees, revetments, docks or any other structure in or along the channel of a stream without the consent of a board of government engineers.

RESERVOIRS AND FORESTS

The vast areas required, and the enormous cost of constructing storage reservoirs of sufficient capacity to prevent or materially mitigate floods has so far made such a plan appear impracticable, although it may prove feasible under certain favorable physical conditions to utilize this method.

Reforestation, especially along the upper reaches of streams, has not infrequently been urged as a means of flood prevention. It must however be said that so far as reliance can be placed upon data already secured the amount of benefit from this source is exceedingly limited. The theory that floods were less extensive and the precipitation greater during the period when the country was almost entirely covered with forest rests very largely on unreliable data. Scientific investigation fails to substantiate these contentions. It is perhaps true that the adoption of a system of farming which would retain the rain-fall on areas not in actual cultivation might to a limited extent reduce floods. In general, a plan which retains the run-off in the upper reaches of the streams and accelerates the movements of the water in the lower reaches, especially when adequate channels can be provided, are the two essential elements of an adequate and comprehensive system for preventing destructive floods.

WHAT WE MAY LEARN FROM THE OHIO FLOODS

An examination of the situation in Ohio leads to the following conclusions:

The flood was unprecedented because of the very widespread and unusual rain fall. In its destructive results it was in some localities as serious and unexpected as a cyclone or earthquake.

None of the methods which have been most earnestly advocated would have been sufficient for its prevention. Neither forestation nor the construction of reservoirs would have prevented the loss of life and damage to property which occurred. Probably neither of these methods would have appreciably diminished the disastrous effects. There is a wide difference of opinion in the State concerning the desirability of reservoirs. Some even advocate the abandonment of those already in existence. Others favor their retention and the construction of still new ones. To these subjects careful attention should be given, though it is probable that neither the growing of forests nor the building of reservoirs will afford any practicable solution.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO STREAMS

In localities where the disaster was most severe, the calamity was undoubtedly aggravated by local conditions. Most noticeable of these were the types of bridges in use and the resultant encroachments upon channels. The river channels were narrowed by bridges with stone abutments at the ends and by the location of piers in the middle of the streams. We saw many bridges built entirely of masonry with low arches of insufficient size properly to permit the passage of water even in time of moderate rain. Many of the bridges were so low and of such insufficient size that debris coming down the stream lodged against their framework so as to create a jam and thus add to the danger and loss. The bridges created dams which held back the raging waters and caused a surprising rise in the streams. Encroachments upon the stream channels also greatly increased the loss both of life and property. In some cases the offenders were local public-service corporations or even the cities themselves, with the consent or at the actual instance of the municipal authorities; in other cases it was done by railroads in the construction of main or branch tracks; in others by industrial establishments; still in others by the owners of farms or outlying property merely to enlarge the area of their holdings. The danger of these encroachments has been repeatedly pointed out, but municipal and county authorities have been either indifferent to them or inefficient in preventing them.

We must not only repair our losses, but we must adopt measures, if possible, which will prevent their repetition. The first thing

to be done is to prevent obstacles to the free discharge of water through its natural river channels. This must be accomplished by building bridges with adequate spans and a minimum of obstructive features, by forbidding encroachments on streams, and in many places by restoring channels to their former width and depth.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the increased danger of floods arising from the growth of population and the increased utilization of agricultural lands. Swamps and marshes have been drained, ditches have been constructed through farms, and large areas have been furnished with tile drainage.

In cities provision has been made for the ready run-off of water from streets and residence lots, and sewers hasten the flow of all this water into streams. All these means are necessary for the profitable and convenient occupation and use of land in growing communities, but they increase the tendency of floods and the possibility of loss therefrom.

Instead of providing larger channels to meet these changed conditions, the tendency, as I have said, has been in the opposite direction. Channels have been narrowed and in almost every city bridges present effective barriers to the free flow of water.

FLOOD CONTROL BY LEVEES

BY THE HON. JOSEPH E. RANSELL

(United States Senator from Louisiana)

THE recent flood disasters in Indiana and Ohio were caused by unusually heavy rains over limited areas, and there may not be a repetition of them within a century. These rains fell in regions where the drainage is excellent, and the waters had little opportunity to sink into the soil or remain in flat places, but poured rapidly into the rivers.

I have had no opportunity as yet to examine official reports on the subject, but am reliably informed that the free flow of water in these streams was very much impeded by artificial obstructions, especially piers of bridges and extensions of solid embankments for bridges into the streams, which acted as dams and prevented the rapid passage of the water. Until there is more definite information, I would not like to suggest practical means of preventing such disasters in the future. Doubtless much may be done and I certainly hope so, but my impression is that these floods were to a large extent *Providential and beyond human control*.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES

The situation is quite different along the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf. There we have a large area, about 29,000 square miles, of low land, which for years has been protected from overflow by levees or artificial banks built of earth, raising the natural banks of the river from ten to twenty-five feet, on practically the entire stretch from

the head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio. The levee system began in 1718, when Bienville constructed the first levee in front of the village of New Orleans, and there has been a steady growth of levee-building for nearly two hundred years. In the main, these levees have afforded relief from floods, but occasionally, during high waters such as those of last year and this spring, they proved insufficient and a great deal of damage was done by overflow. Even in the big flood of last year, however, the greatest on record prior to that of this spring, the levees afforded a very great measure of protection and *not more than one-half of the cultivated area of the Delta was submerged*, the remainder being saved from water by the levees which held. The flood of this spring was much higher both at Cairo and at Memphis than that of last year and the crest of it is now in the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi. So far, there have been only five serious breaks in the levees and only a small percentage of the valley is now under water, though I cannot say what may happen within the next few weeks.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Levees along the Mississippi have been built by the joint efforts of the States, through their local levee boards, their State Boards of Engineers, and the Mississippi River Commission, the local people having

contributed since 1865 about fifty-six million dollars and the national government about twenty-six millions. The Mississippi River Commission was created by Act of Congress in 1879. It is composed of three engineer officers of the army, usually with the rank of colonel, and not lower than lieutenant-colonel; one engineer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; two engineers from civil life, one of the early civil engineers having been the famous James B. Eads; and one civilian. The first civilian was General Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President, who resigned to become United States Senator on March 4, 1881, and he was succeeded by Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who still holds the place. Judge Taylor has one of the brightest intellects in the nation and though not an engineer, he is master of all the problems connected with the Mississippi River. This commission, from its creation, has been composed of remarkably able men and has studied the flood question of the Mississippi River with the greatest care for more than thirty years. Moreover, in the various States of the valley we have had very distinguished and able civil engineers who have given their lives to the work of flood protection, and whose opinions are entitled to the greatest weight.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ENGINEERS

These local engineers and the Mississippi River Commission all unite in believing that properly constructed and enlarged levees will protect the valley from overflow. The States and local communities have expended every dollar they could raise in levee-building and the commission has used all that Congress would give it, but the sums were entirely inadequate; the levees have not been constructed as strong as suggested by these various engineers owing to lack of funds, hence they have not afforded complete protection. The trouble has not been with the levee system but *with inadequate levees*, and also the rapidly caving banks of the river, which in many instances have caused fine levees to be destroyed by falling into the stream.

➤ The consensus of opinion among the best minds of the valley, especially the greatest engineers in civil life and members of the Mississippi River Commission, is that the levees of the river below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, can be so enlarged and strengthened at an expenditure of about sixty million dollars that they will withstand any flood

which may be expected to attack them, provided the banks of the river are prevented from caving by revetment and other suitable work so that the levees will remain permanent. In order to provide for this, a bill was introduced in the House by Representative Humphreys and in the Senate by myself on the seventh of May, proposing to appropriate twelve million dollars per annum for the next five years, of which nine millions a year shall be expended in levees and three millions in bank revetment and for purposes of navigation. The bill further provides that the local communities shall contribute for levees, not less than three million dollars per annum, making a total annual expenditure for levees of twelve millions, aggregating in the five years sixty millions, and the additional sum of three millions per annum for bank revetment will carry on that work properly during that period. All these sums are to be expended under the direction and control of the Mississippi River Commission.

I have devoted many years of study to this subject and my home is on the banks of the Mississippi. All of my property is located in the overflowed area and personally I have been a heavy sufferer from the floods. It is my earnest conviction that if Congress passes this bill at the next session, substantially in its present form, and continues after the lapse of the five-year period to make suitable provisions for extending the revetment work so that the levees when once constructed will not again cave into the river, the awful floods of the great Mississippi will have been conquered and placed in complete subjection.

The work is a national one, the floods being caused by the rainfall of nearly one-half the Union. The object to be attained—the permanent reclamation of nearly twenty million acres of the richest land on earth—is certainly worthy of the nation's best effort, and the expense is extremely small when compared with the benefits to be secured.

Other plans have been suggested, such as reforestation and control of floods in the head waters of streams by means of reservoirs, etc., etc., but they have not been worked out in detail and no estimate of cost has been made, hence I cannot venture an opinion as to these methods. There is possibly much merit in them, especially for the local protection they would furnish, such, for instance, as a thorough system of reservoirs at the head waters of the Monongahela and Allegheny to protect Pittsburgh and vicinity from the disastrous floods which for years

have poured down upon it and done untold damage. I hope a plan or plans may be evolved that will give relief to each community in the Union that suffers from too much water, and if so, I will gladly support it.

In the meantime, however, the one specific proposition before Congress for prompt relief from great floods in a very large and fertile section, which has been studied in every detail and reported upon favorably by a government commission, is that for the levee system on the lower Mississippi em-

bodied in the Ransdell-Humphreys bill. That measure should be passed immediately by Congress and the work pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

All other suggestions and plans for supplementing the Mississippi River levees, thereby making assurance against floods on that stream doubly sure, and for preventing any recurrence of the awful calamities at Dayton and other cities, should be studied by the best engineers of the world and the problems solved in some way.

THE LEVEE SYSTEM A NECESSITY

BY ALBERT S. CALDWELL

(President of the Mississippi River Levee Association)

EVERY proposed scheme for the protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi Delta from overflow includes a completed system of levees. There may be a difference of opinion among those who are advocating this work as a national duty, in the matter of reforestation, reservoirs, cut-offs, and so forth. But in all plans the levee is considered a necessity. The Mississippi River Commission and practically all members of the United States Corps of Engineers, as well as all civil engineers who have investigated the problem of the Mississippi River, agree that levees alone will protect the country from overflow, provided the same are built high enough and strong enough. It is not so much a question of height as of strength. This method of protection is also far and away the most economical one. The Mississippi River Commission has made a careful estimate of the cost of a complete levee system, and has placed it at \$58,000,000.

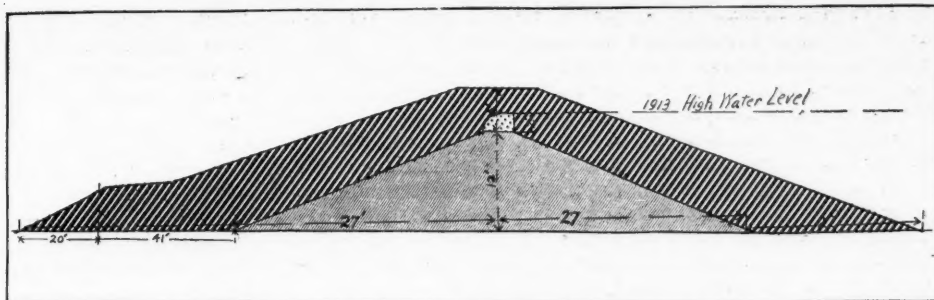
The accompanying sketch shows the levee at Wilson, Ark., about forty miles north of Memphis, which broke this year. This levee was topped during high water about two feet, and it would have withstood a stage of forty-seven feet of water at Memphis provided there had not been a great storm, which drive the negroes from the protection work. The outside lines show a complete and perfect levee under the Mississippi River Commission's plan. The fact that there have been two or three breaks in the levees in 1913, is no argument that they will not prove effective when built high enough and strong enough. It seems to me, also, that a mere

glance at this sketch will carry conviction that levees of the height, and especially of the strength of those proposed by the Mississippi River Commission will be effective, when it is considered that the smaller levee has done so well in the past.

I wish to emphasize some of the points brought out by Colonel Townsend, of the United States Army, Engineers' Corps, and president of the Mississippi River Commission, in his address before the National Drainage Congress at St. Louis on April 10. In the course of his address, Colonel Townsend said:

The use of forests or reservoirs as a means of flood control is still in an experimental stage all over the world, whereas the employment of levees for this purpose has been tested for centuries. The Po, the Rhine, the Danube, the Rhone, and other rivers of Europe have been successfully leveed. The laws governing the flow of water in a confined stream have been carefully studied, and the height to which levees should be constructed is just as susceptible of determination as other engineering problems. There is no evidence that floods are increasing, due to the cutting off of forests, or that the beds of our main rivers are rising.

While I am of the opinion that levees afford the only practicable method of controlling the floods of the Mississippi River, I desire to state that I am strongly in favor of both reforestation and reservoir construction. During the next decade there will be an enormous development of reservoirs, both for irrigation and for power purposes, which I hope will be utilized to correct man's folly and prevent many disasters similar to those which have recently occurred in Indiana and Ohio. Although the control of the lower Mississippi by reservoirs is impracticable, there are numerous smaller streams where they can be used with excellent results.



THE LEVEE AT WILSON, ARK., WHICH BROKE DURING THE HIGH WATER OF 1913

(The light-shaded pyramid is a cross-section of the existing levee, twelve feet in height; the dotted rectangle at the apex represents the topping of earth and boards put on during the flood of this year; the heavy shading shows the proposed levee, heightened by five feet)

The Mississippi River Levee Association, of which I am president, believes that as the levee system is a distinct unit in all schemes for flood prevention, and as it has met with the approval of the Mississippi River Commission and practically all engineers, and as it is the most economical method proposed and the one that can be completed most speedily, it ought to be adopted. And if, subsequently, reforestation, reservoirs, cut-offs, or any other method, presents itself as necessary or even as helping the cause, it also might be adopted. But the delta country should

not be compelled to wait for the many years which it will require to reforest a large portion of the country, nor should its protection be dependent upon a system of reservoirs, which will require many years to build and involve an outlay of countless millions of dollars. The territory should be protected as speedily as possible, not only that portion which is productive and populated, but the vast area, embracing over fifteen million acres of the richest lands in the world, which awaits development as soon as flood protection is assured.

THE RESERVOIR METHOD OF FLOOD PREVENTION

BY JAMES J. HILL

THE complete control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries would seem to be possible, given a right method and a sufficient amount of money. It presents a single problem, and not a series of disconnected ones. Because it has been regarded in the latter light, little has yet been done toward its solution.

Experience has shown that levees make no permanent improvement. As the current of the river slackens toward its mouth, a great mass of silt borne by it is deposited. This raises the level of the river bottom. Where levees confine the water within a narrower area, the deposit is deeper, and the river bed is lifted eventually above the level of the surrounding country. Therefore they must be built higher every few years. Each break in them is now a more serious affair.

There comes a time when no ingenuity and no labor can save the valley from destructive inundation. China has followed this system for centuries, with results that show it a disastrous failure.

HOLD BACK THE HEAD WATERS!

There is, or should be, a scientific method of flood control. Its central idea is not to provide a channel on the lower course of a river able to carry off its flood volume, but to prevent any more water from reaching the lower channel, at any season, than it can carry to the sea without breaking or overflowing its banks. Engineering skill can settle the details; and if enough money is provided, they can be carried out.

Suppose the number of cubic feet per sec-

ond that the present channel of the Mississippi can carry safely on its lower reaches to be ascertained. Then suppose the number of feet to be ascertained that will come down during the greatest flood ever known. The difference, of so many cubic feet per second, is the surplus to be taken care of. This must not be allowed to reach the Mississippi until a time when it can do no harm. The excess of the flood season must be held, and released gradually during the period of average or low water in the channel.

Calculating the inflow from the tributaries of the Mississippi separately, so many cubic feet may be assigned to each of them as will produce the total fixed as the safe limit for the main stream. These amounts, of course, would be proportioned to the total flood flow of each tributary. Again, the difference between the flood discharge and the amount assigned as a safety maximum shows mathematically how much water must be held back on each to make sure that the Mississippi can never again reach the danger line.

Starting at the mouth of each tributary with its allotted maximum flow, the amount that should be held back somewhere on each of its branches may be found in the same way. This can be repeated until the head waters of every affluent large enough to be taken into account have been reached. Thus, by a process of elimination, it would be discovered exactly how much flood water must be impounded in each case; and the topography of the neighboring country would determine where it could be retained.

A map of the Mississippi and its branches after this process has been completed would resemble a great tree with a series of reservoirs of different capacity dotting its branches to the source of the remotest tributary. On each would be marked the capacity required to hold back its share. This is a work for which modern engineering science is competent. When it has been done, and only then, should or can construction begin. Anything less than this is mere hand-to-mouth work; throwing money into the flood each season, to be swept away the next, with an unceasing tribute of property and life.

BEGIN AT THE SOURCES!

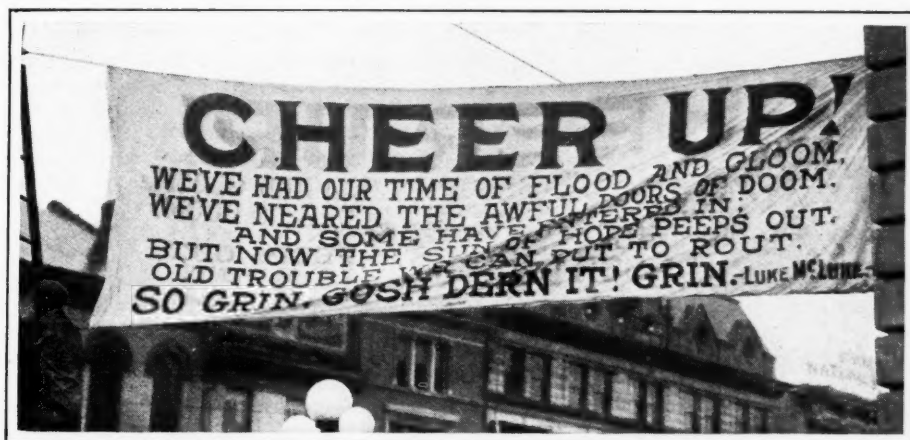
The place to begin, after the estimates and surveys have been made, is not the lower Mississippi or the navigable streams that flow into it, but the sources of all the tributary watercourses. The undertaking is so tremendous that only the federal govern-

ment would be equal to it. Although much of this work would be on streams that have no navigable value, the States cannot and will not stand behind it; since, in many cases, those to benefit are not those in which it must be done. Therefore the general government must be relied on; and even for it the work would be greater than Panama.

Where dams are constructed across streams to make impounding reservoirs, power will be created which, if wisely and honestly used, would return an income on a considerable portion of the outlay. But the great and sufficient inducement must be the absolute prevention of flood disasters for all time to come. And if the total flood losses in the interior basin whose waters flow to the Mississippi were computed for the last fifty years, they might possibly justify the immense expenditure required.

The sums spent on farcical river improvement in the same time, for the alleged benefit of a non-existent commerce, would go a long way toward carrying out this beneficent work. When finished it would complete all practicable improvement of our streams for navigation as well as for flood protection. But the first essential is to adopt one comprehensive plan and work to it. If, when it was found that one trunk line between New York and Chicago could not carry the increasing business, a double-deck railroad had been built, with a new track hung on stilts above the old one, and if still another story had been added as fast as business grew, it would have been parallel, in theory and in costly failure, to the nation's work on the Mississippi. Since we cannot multiply channels, as we do railroad tracks, the only recourse in dealing with floods is to reduce the volume of water coming down.

That this could be done in the way suggested seems reasonably possible. It would be a stupendous engineering project, because each detail must be calculated and adjusted with reference to the whole plan. Experience has shown that a weak reservoir increases flood dangers. If one gives way, it may carry with it a whole series that would have stood but for the additional strain put upon them. And the damage wrought by a broken reservoir is often greater and more awful than the ravages of any flood not thus intensified in volume and violence. Therefore each dam would have to be built as solid as science can make it, with a large margin of safety above the limit of any strain to which flowage and flood statistics show it to be liable in the most unfavorable season.



ONE OF THE "CHEER-UP" SIGNS IN A FLOOD-STRICKEN CITY

OHIO AFTER THE FLOODS

BY THE HON. JAMES M. COX

(Governor of Ohio)

THERE were 1,250,000 persons affected by the recent flood in Ohio. That is, the population of the stricken cities and towns amounted to that number. The total number of houses absolutely destroyed was 20,200. Thirty-five thousand and five hundred other houses were more or less damaged by the water. After the flood had receded and the "bread line" in most instances had been abolished, it was found that 16,000 families would have to be assisted financially in returning to housekeeping.

Tens of thousands of acres of fertile farming land was seriously damaged by sand and gravel washing upon it or by the tearing away of the soil that had formerly furnished food for crops. Additional farm losses included the destruction of fences, out-buildings, hedges, roads, and so on.

There have been so far recovered 430 dead bodies. There are still missing 500 people.

The property loss may be safely estimated to be greater than \$300,000,000. It would be impossible even roughly to estimate the consequential losses, such as loss of profits and the unusual expenses incurred on account of the high water.

As an illustration of these consequential losses, take the case of a dentist in the city of Dayton. His home was situated in a portion of the city that was not disturbed by the flood. His office was upon the sixth floor of a skyscraper. He had no property

of any kind in any way involved in the flood. Yet this professional man's losses were so great as to render him practically a bankrupt. This came about from the fact that he spent several hundred dollars in taking care of flood sufferers. His household expenses, due to the temporary suspension of public utilities, were greatly increased. The people upon whom he depended in his practice lived in the flooded section of the city and he is now without practice and two or three thousand dollars in accounts that were deemed good before the flood are now uncollectible. This is only one instance of tens of thousands. But such losses do not appear in any estimates of the damages wrought by the flood, although they are as absolute as if tangible property had been destroyed.

In an early statement I remarked that the disaster in Ohio this year was greater than that of the San Francisco earthquake. The remark was referred to as an evidence of the wild statements that were coming out of Ohio, and yet, after these weeks of calm deliberation and actual statistics, it is easily seen that my early statement was absolutely correct. It should be borne in mind, too, that there was no insurance against losses occasioned by the flood, as is the case when fire ravages a city. Every dollar's worth of damages sustained by an individual or corporation in a flood must be borne by the owner.

A good many people base their idea of the extent of a catastrophe upon the number of lives lost. In fact, now that it is seen that the loss of life in the State was nothing like so great as at first predicted, many persons have come to the conclusion that we overestimated the scope of this disaster.

The truth is, while the loss of life was overestimated, the full meaning of the disaster is not understood by any one who has not traveled over the entire State. No reports so far sent out concerning the destruction of property, or concerning the problems of the flood, have magnified the facts.

And to those of us who were upon the scene at the time of the disaster, the exaggerated reports as to the loss of life can be understood. Indeed, we are still unable to tell why so few people were drowned.

MARVELOUS ESCAPES FROM DEATH

Take the city of Dayton, for example. When the flood was at its height, there were seventy-five thousand people in homes that were under water to the second story. They could be seen upon house-tops by those standing at the edge of the water. Houses were floating off their foundations. Wreckage was piling up in the streets. From the housetops outside of the flooded area persons with field-glasses could see thousands of people struggling to save themselves, with the chances against them. The current was too strong for boats. All that one could do was to stand there and wonder how many of the seventy-five thousand people would be saved.

Then, night came on, with total darkness falling over the city. Fires broke out in several sections. Persons could be seen jumping from windows. During the afternoon the roofs of the buildings where the fires seemed to be raging were covered with people. It was known that at least ten thousand people were in the region of the fire. It was natural to suppose that many would be burned up. In fact, it seemed at one time that the whole city would be destroyed by the flames. Was it any wonder that newspaper men, skilled in figuring upon the loss of life, should estimate that two or three or even ten thousand people would be destroyed under such circumstances?

And yet when the waters receded it was found that the loss of life in Dayton was less than two hundred—probably not over one hundred and fifty. There had been ten thousand narrow escapes from death.

These escapes had been effected in the

most unusual ways. It grows tiresome to hear people tell about how they escaped destruction. No one could believe the stories had he not been present to verify them. The superhuman effort figures everywhere to account for the small loss of life.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF COMMUNITIES

In relieving flood distress, or, rather, in figuring upon its relief, several things have to be considered. First, the ability of the local community to take care of those afflicted must be taken into account.

One little village, for instance, was almost wiped off the map. Thirty or forty houses were entirely destroyed. Nearly two hundred people were involved. Yet the village was located in a prosperous farming community, with ample resources at hand. The mayor was advised he would have to look to the local community for relief; it was amply able to provide food and shelter for those rendered homeless by the flood.

Another village, in another part of the State, and about the same size, was similarly stricken. It was in a poor section of the country, with the surrounding territory sparsely populated. There were no resources upon which to draw. Food and clothing and tents had to be sent to this last-mentioned village to prevent suffering. The two cases are mentioned simply to show that no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down.

One of the unusually hard cases to solve comes from a poor county lying upon the Ohio River in the southeastern part of the State. There is a water-front of sixty miles within the county, measuring the meanderings of the Ohio River. The valley is very wide—from one to three miles. Practically every house in this sixty miles of valley was destroyed. All of the live stock perished. Not a barn-yard fowl escaped. The people escaped in boats to the hills, where they have ever since resided, some of them actually living in caves. Many of them have constructed temporary habitations in the woods, living with their families under crude brush shelters.

These people are isolated from towns or cities. There are no surplus houses of any kind for them to occupy. They are so impoverished that they cannot buy lumber and have new homes constructed. The relief committee cannot undertake to build homes for them; only fifty or seventy-five dollars can be allowed a family in rehabilitating a home, and this amount has been extended

to these unfortunate people. But it does not relieve them. It would require several hundred thousand dollars to properly take care of them, and with the great number of people in other parts of the State to be considered, that is out of the question.

But the dead are buried and the hungry have been fed. The property that was lost is gone forever. It is to-day and to-morrow we are now figuring upon; not yesterday.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF REHABILITATION

The legislature was in session at the time the flood came. I asked for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to relieve the distress as far as possible, and the legislature passed the bill under suspension of the rules. But that was not an end of the matter. A quarter of a million dollars was insignificant in comparison with the needs. Besides, the State could not undertake to appropriate money to rehabilitate business in the flooded districts. Money had to come from some other source, or the whole State would lie prostrate.

So a survey was made of what the people had left. We knew what they had lost. Credit was the thing now to be considered, and credit is based upon what one has left, not upon what he lost.

It was found that the banks and building associations in the flooded districts were in good shape so far as collateral was concerned. They had been doing a conservative business, and were solvent in every respect. But they did not have money on hand to take care of the demand that was sure to follow.

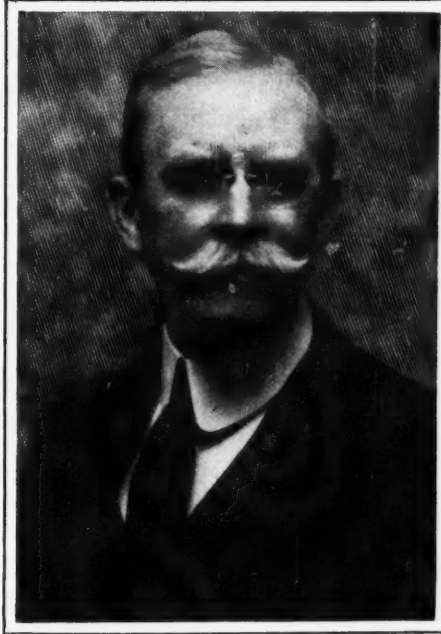
The legislature empowered the State Treasurer to place additional money in the banks out of the State treasury. This was of great advantage in many instances.

Then, a law was passed under suspension of the rules to allow the State to loan money to the building associations upon their collateral. The mere announcement of the passage of the law had a good effect.

The national banks in the stricken territory asked me to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and the government sent money to its depositories. This gave further confidence and met a pressing need.

But all of this financing did not enable the towns and cities and counties in the flooded district to secure funds for rebuilding their roads and streets and sewers and levees. Something had to be done along that line.

An emergency bill, as it was called, was passed by the legislature, removing the limitations and enabling communities to borrow



THE HERO OF DAYTON, JOHN H. PATTERSON

money at once for emergency work. In no other way could we have made such progress in so short a length of time.

THE STATE RELIEF COMMISSION

Another relief measure passed by the legislature is known as the Relief Commission bill. As soon as the magnitude of the disaster became evident, I appointed a State Relief Committee, but it was without statutory authority. That is, I named a commission of five men to be known as a State Relief Committee, and turned over to this committee all funds received. This commission at once began operating with the Red Cross Society and continued to do so throughout the days that followed.

The Relief Commission bill made statutory the relief commission. It placed it upon a legal footing, with certain powers. But the law went even further.

It developed at once that in several communities it would be more desirable if the local officials had some one or some body of citizens to cooperate with them. The disaster was so tremendous, and the work to be done by the communities so vast, it was believed that it would be better if some other authority than the regularly elected officials should take up the work.

So the Relief Commission bill made it possible for a city or county to select a relief commission of its own, to coöperate with, and to have concurrent powers with the regularly elected officials. These committees were to be appointed upon petition of 10 per cent. of the voters of a city or county. The mayor of a city or the probate judge of a county was required to name a committee if 10 per cent. of the voters asked for it. But the local authorities could only suggest the names of the committee; the State Relief Commission must approve the selection.

In a city, for instance, there are to be four commissioners. They are to act with the Director of Public Service, making a committee of five members. This committee has

dissipating, that there are other assets than raw material or plants. This calamity ought, in fact, to be a valuable lesson to all of the industries of this country.

The first thing noticed was, that credit was not impaired. The merchants were given to understand by the wholesale houses that they could obtain new stocks of goods. The manufacturers had offers of raw material in abundance. And the good reputation of a solidly-built business is always flood-proof.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR LABOR

Only in the cases of a few smaller merchants have there been any failures due to the disaster. The factories are busier than ever

before. Orders are coming in faster than for years. The only thing that is now impeding business is a shortage of labor. In every newspaper of every flood-stricken city there are advertisements for labor of every kind. Two pages of the Dayton papers are taken up with these advertisements for help, and there are included in the "wants" the most skilled men in every line.

The rebuilding of so many public works, and the reconstruction of so many homes, is giving employment at good wages to thousands and thousands of people. There is an indication in every community of the most intense activity. If

Ohio does not witness this year the greatest prosperity in her history, it will be a surprise to those who read the signs of the times.

In construction work alone upon the railroads there will be many millions paid out in wages. Bridges will have to be built, embankments thrown up, and terminal facilities provided in many cities. All of this construction work, calling for skilled and unskilled labor, will, in the very nature of things, cause an industrial prosperity that would otherwise have been unknown.

STRAIGHTEN AND DEEPEN THE RIVER CHANNELS

Now, as for the cause of the flood and the prevention of similar disasters—a subject that is pertinent not only in Ohio but in other



A TYPICAL SCENE OF DESTRUCTION WHICH GREETED FLOOD REFUGEES ON RETURN TO THEIR HOMES

(The holes cut in the roof and upper walls had facilitated the exit of imprisoned victims of the flood)

all of the authority and power vested in the Director of Public Service and will handle the funds and rebuild the streets and bridges, and repair the damages wrought by the flood.

The commission acting for the county is to be composed of four members, acting with the three County Commissioners, making a committee of seven members having the same powers and authority as the board of County Commissioners.

CREDIT UNIMPAIRED

Great as has been the property loss of the State, it is insignificant compared with the resources of this commonwealth. Business firms especially are finding it out. Manufacturers are learning, now that the gloom is

States. For these disasters are not peculiar to the State of Ohio.

By referring to a relief map it will be seen that Ohio rises from the four corners to a plateau of 1400 feet in height in the center of the State, as if a handkerchief spread out upon a table had been lifted up a little by taking hold of the middle. This plateau is the headwaters of the river system of the State—as good a system of drainage as was ever supplied by nature. As a matter of fact, Ohio is one of the most perfectly drained States in the Union.

The larger rivers flowing to the south and emptying into the Ohio, are the Miami, the Scioto, and the Muskingum. Those flowing to the northward and emptying into Lake Erie are the Maumee and the Sandusky. All of them pick up the waters falling in the central portion of the State, and are able to accommodate the usual rainfalls of the seasons.

But the rainfall this season was unusual. In fact, it was never so great in the history of the State. The Weather Bureau reports that it was never known over so great an area of territory at any other time in the history of the Weather Bureau.

The heaviest rains fell over a territory



RAILROAD FLAT CARS, ASSISTED BY THE TROLLEY, HELPED TO CARRY AWAY DEBRIS FROM THE STREETS OF DAYTON

some seventy-five miles wide extending across the State from southwest to northeast, with the heaviest fall in the central portion of the State, where it exceeded eleven inches in three days. It averaged seven inches over an area of some eight thousand square miles. In other words, the waterways had to accommodate a sea of water eight thousand square miles in extent and seven inches deep. Besides, there had been general rains several days previously, and the ground was well soaked, with the streams filled to the brink when the rains which caused the flood began falling.

It is not true that any damage was caused by the breaking of reservoirs. Levees broke in many places, and augmented the velocity of currents, but no damage was wrought on account of water that was stored behind dams, and in no instance did the breaking of a levee cause the water to rise upon a city. The water was far over the tops of the highest levees.

But it is true that the watercourses in this State have been abused. Had we taken proper precaution in regard to the river channels we might have escaped some of the damage. The facility with which the water can escape regulates the height to which it rises, of course.

We had heretofore had so little trouble with water except along the Ohio River that we had grown



CLEANING THE STREETS AFTER THE FLOOD



GENERAL WOOD, SECRETARY GARRISON, AND MR. JOHN H. PATTERSON AT DAYTON

careless in regard to the channels. We had permitted the railroads to throw up embankments in many places where they should not have been thrown up. We had constructed bridges that were wholly inadequate in height, and had permitted the construction of approaches to them to crowd streams. We had even allowed towns and cities to fill in the channels to reclaim building sites, and we had paid no attention to the free flow of the current.

In the correction of these things lies our safety from floods. We must straighten the channels, and deepen them. We must remove the encumbering embankments, and allow no more encroaching upon the streams.

So far from being a menace, a well con-

structed reservoir is unquestionably a means of safety in times of high water. The construction of proper reservoirs would be of tremendous benefit to the State in the way of water power as well as furnishing a means of holding back a great deal of water in the spring. They would also insure a greater amount of water in the streams during the summer.

But all of these are problems too big to be discussed in such an article as this. They are problems, however, with which the people of Ohio and the United States will have to deal. For it should be remembered that this is not an affair for the State of Ohio alone; the navigable rivers belong to the government and the government must at least help to take care of them.





PART OF OMAHA'S RESIDENCE DISTRICT JUST AFTER THE STORM. THE CITY'S RAPID REBUILDING WILL SOON OBLITERATE SUCH SCENES AS THIS

REPAIRING A TORNADO'S HAVOC

BY VICTOR ROSEWATER

(Editor of the Omaha Bee)

WHAT happens when a community suddenly undergoes a great public calamity? What happened, for example, in Omaha when a destructive tornado tore a wide path of desolation through the most thickly settled residence sections of the city?

What happens in the wake of a tornado in the way of physical phenomena is pretty well established. A frightful funnel-shaped storm cloud, revolving on its own axis and bounding up and down with an undulating movement sweeps resistlessly along at maniacal speed almost without warning. The twister seems to work its havoc as if by impelling blows, and by outward suction, these forces operating in opposite directions simultaneously or in quick succession.

The storm is accompanied by an electrical display, probably frictional, balls of fire darting in all directions through the cloud, which also has a fluffy gray fringe, constantly

shooting in and out. A luminous brass-yellow atmospheric glare is quickly followed by dense darkness and a heavy down-pour of rain. The cloud carries along with it, objects it has picked up in its course—trees, sticks, bricks, planks, glass, tile, mud etc.—pelting as with missiles from a gun whatever blocks its path.

It is all over in a few seconds—people being often overtaken in their mad rush for the cellar before they can gain the stairways. Then when a survey is had of the results amazement is unbounded and the scene indescribable. Huge trees are found torn and splintered like underbrush; houses demolished, lifted from their footings, tilted wrong end up, clapped together as by a vise, ground to kindling wood or strewn about in heaps of brick and mortar. Here a telegraph pole will be decapitated as with a knife, and there the next one pulled up clean from its socket.

The most curious and otherwise unbelievable freaks are perpetrated by the natural elements. Live wires, broken gas pipes, exposed furnace and stove fires cause ignition in a dozen places—the track of the pillar of cloud is quickly marked by pillars of flame. The casualties to occupants of the wrecked houses or to people on the streets, afoot or in vehicle, are chiefly from concussion and collision, from flying debris and falling walls, although also from nervous shock and the consequence of exposure. Lights are extinguished; street car traffic stopped; telephones put out of commission. Except where houses are ablaze like funeral pyres it is everywhere darkness, chaos, and confusion worse confounded.

But if these are the physical effects of such a destructive visitation, what is the social reaction? How does a community respond to the call of the stricken? Here is a gigantic scar or rather a great open wound, from two to six blocks wide and four and a half miles long across the fair face of a big city, with 140 persons dead or dying, 350 seriously injured, 650 buildings completely wrecked, 1250 more damaged, but still repairable, 2500 people homeless, and a property loss estimated close to \$5,000,000. Of course, not even approximate figures are immediately available, but it does not take long to realize the magnitude of the catastrophe, and the need of heroic measures of relief.

First aid to the injured must as a rule be rendered by individual effort, and practically without organization. Yet the facilities of the modern city where skilled surgeons and experienced physicians, well-equipped hospi-

tals, and their corps of trained nurses are at command, came at once into play. Localizing our calamity again in Omaha, the hurrying and scurrying of carriages and automobiles back and forth between the storm district and the hospitals kept up all the night; the operating rooms were in incessant use; temporary hospitals were improvised in nearby houses or public institutions with available space. The spontaneity of the response to alleviate suffering proves that the training and education of the medical man has thoroughly impressed the social obligations imposed by admission to the profession—in event of public affliction the medical corps is like a reserve army ready to be summoned into active service and requiring no drillmasters.

SAFEGUARDING LIFE AND PROPERTY

Next after help for the injured, protection to life and property demands attention. For the able-bodied, the sheltering roofs of friends and neighbors may be counted on. In the eye of the English law, every man's house is his castle, yet facing an emergency like that of which I am writing, every house has an open door. But hundreds of buildings had been wrecked or damaged, their contents, in many instances of great value, being scattered about or exposed to tempt cupidity. With an outpouring of people soon swarming over the ruins, drawn there partly by a desire to be helpful, and partly out of mere curiosity, the several companies of regular soldiers stationed at the army post in the city's outskirts, lost no time offering assistance for policing the territory, and their commanding officer, who had service in San Francisco at the time of the last earthquake, was given charge of this most important branch of the work. His men were supplemented by the several local companies of the National Guard of the State, and relieved in turn later by other militia companies brought in from other towns by direction of the Governor. For a fortnight a quasi-martial law was established and maintained requiring permits and identifications to pass the lines, and noticeably effective in preventing pilfering, and in preserving order.



ONE OF THE RELIEF STATIONS



"CLEAN-UP" SQUADS AT WORK

The value of this peace service of the military arm of the government was especially emphasized a week later when the Sunday holiday was seized upon by 50,000 people from neighboring towns and territory to visit and view the scene of the tornado wreckage.

The Omaha tornado disaster occurred just at dusk on Easter Sunday; it took the dawn of day to disclose its extent, and open the eyes of the community fully to the demand of the hour. A meeting of leading citizens, hastily summoned by the mayor, went at the task as if in town meeting, appointed a general relief committee, to act in conjunction with the official authorities, which committee in turn organized for action through an executive committee of seven, and appointed a treasurer to receive contributions. The relief fund was started with an emergency appropriation of \$25,000 by the city council, supplemented quickly by volunteer subscriptions. The social workers of all the regular charitable associations and institutions were forthwith brought together, to be pressed into service and assigned each to his or her most suitable work. The provision of food, clothing and shelter for the destitute had to be looked after without a moment's delay.

LOCAL RELIEF CENTERS

The city's fine large Auditorium became immediately the central supply depot, while the storm wrecked area was divided into nine districts with a local relief station in each directed by a capable business man of known executive ability. Besides the usual assistants two physicians and two trained nurses were attached to each district station. Ex-

MORE "CLEAN-UP" WORK
(Note the use of the automobile)



PROMPT REBUILDING OPERATIONS

perience demonstrated the relative demands upon these stations, and those found unnecessary, or poorly located, were closed or moved as conditions warranted. Public notice had been given the first day that cots for 300 were available at the Auditorium down town, but only three or four applied for them there; it was this that had forced the conclusion that relief must be taken to the storm sufferers through local centers rather than force them to seek it at a distance. It was found, too, that many in dire distress would not apply for help, and would even deliberately conceal their want out of false pride; these had to be hunted out, and in this search no service availed so well as that of the public school teachers detailed to make a systematic investigation of the families whose children they had been teaching, and whose confidence they could for that reason more easily gain.

GROUPS OF VOLUNTEER WORKERS

To arrange for systematic relief work required first of all knowledge of the number of people to be cared for, and the nature of the help they would need. At the very outset, without interrupting the emergency measures a hasty canvass of the whole area was made by a volunteer corps of enumerators whose reports, quickly compiled, showed roughly the number of persons killed, injured and homeless, and the number of houses demolished or damaged as already indicated. A second survey, more carefully made with the assistance of a committee deputed for the purpose by the Real Estate Exchange, brought fuller information,

reduced at once by card cataloging to a readily accessible index and check list, for distinguishing real storm victims from impostors.

It is remarkable, too, how many different elements of the community may be counted on to fit themselves into a general scheme of relief work. For investigation, the women who had had experience on directors' committees or managing boards of the numerous social-service institutions were in their special sphere. Likewise in the sorting of supplies and seeing to it that proper things rather than misfits went out to fill the multitudinous requisitions. Church auxiliaries,

sewing circles, social clubs all bent to the task of helping out. For transportation the unlimited use of privately owned motors and trucks was given. The lawyers provided a free legal aid society for homeowners who might have to have adjustments with insurance companies, landlords, or mortgagees. The special needs of Jews were taken up by a Jewish relief committee, of negroes by a negro auxiliary, while churches, lodges, and large employers, gave attention to their own people. Lumber dealers and building-supply men entered into a gentlemen's agreement to furnish materials for rebuilding purposes at cost.

"CLEAN-UP" DAYS

One of the most striking manifestations of the community spirit came on the so-called "clean-up" days. More than one reason emphasized the urgency of a quick disposal of the accumulated rubbish. For sanitary considerations, the dead animals and decaying perishables buried here and there in the ruins had to be removed. The oppressive sight of the desolation wrought by the tornado threatened to exert a bad influence upon the people whose minds and activities could be none too soon fixed upon the restoration work before them. The second Saturday and Sunday following the catastrophe was duly proclaimed and set apart for a general clean-up of the storm district, and a call issued for men and teams to perform the labor. For one day nearly 5000 men, enlisted by them-



THE FLAG ABOVE ALL

selves, or sent out by their employers, applied their energies to putting things in order—their material headway had already been made by the regular city street gangs—and half that number devoted a second day to putting on finishing touches. Squads of boys from the High School, Creighton College, and other schools distinguished themselves as clean-up crews. The debris was heaped in piles at intervals ready to be hauled away, and the changed appearance of the landscape afforded striking contrast with its previous aspect.

REPAIRING THE DAMAGE

The actual repairing and reconstruction, it should be understood, had not been held in abeyance. Those with houses more or less damaged, yet in position to proceed with replacement, were at it almost over night. Within

two or three days the tornado territory seemed alive with carpenters and bricklayers, roofers and helpers. It developed that many could command sufficient re-

sources of their own, and that others—not a large percentage, however—had been protected with tornado insurance. One form of this insurance, a so-called “blanket” policy, taken out by certain building and loan associations, presented peculiar conditions, it being not an insurance for the homeowner, but an indemnity to the mortgage-holder to make the loan whole after the equity had been exhausted by exercise of all legal rights. It is only fair to say, however, that



OMAHA TAKES COURAGE
From the *Bee* (Omaha)

the agents of the insurance companies were empowered by them to waive the foreclosure requirements and make settlement on the basis of an appraisal of losses.

RESTORATION FUNDS

It was therefore soon plain that the problems of relief and the problems of restoration are different and to a large degree distinct. Restoration means rebuilding, and rebuilding must be done by the owner. If the loss is unusually heavy, the storm victim must be assisted to finance himself either by a loan on a purely commercial basis or by money advanced on security not acceptable in commercial transactions, or by outright gift or advance subject merely to moral obligation to pay back at convenience. The existence of other liens, the possible superior interest of security holders, the question whether the damaged property was occupied by the owner or held as an investment, and, if so, whether loss of the rentals would deprive of necessary support, all have a bearing on the problem.

What is wanted clearly is a loan fund, but only nominally a loan fund, to be used to promote restoration work without the strict security requirements exacted by individuals or institutions making loans as a business, and given out upon terms warranted by the condition of the borrower, which, in most instances, must be terms of indefinite payment. Realizing this situation a separate citizens' restoration committee was delegated to grapple with it. Contributions to the relief fund had been spontaneous and generous—in fact repressed by official proclamation early that outside help, while appreciated, was not needed—but it was decided to secure an additional restoration fund by solicitation of the great interests and public spirited citizens of large means most vitally concerned in the forward march of the city. It was estimated that for this purpose a sum ranging from \$200,000 up would suffice. To have a reserve force to fall back on, if necessary, the legislature was asked to pass an enabling act permitting the county to vote not to exceed \$1,000,000 in restoration bonds; it is doubtful if the authority will have to be exercised.

WELL-ORGANIZED RELIEF WORK

"What is the explanation of the success of our relief work? I believe it is accounted for by two things, thorough organization, and the centering of responsibility," is the answer of one of those in charge to the question. In the first place, the executive committee of seven has had absolute and unrestricted control, and applied the same principle down the line. The superintendent in charge of each

district relief station has been practically a military satrap, with almost unlimited authority, and his decisions and orders were unquestioned. Such power could not have been safely given except for the fact that they were all business men of experience and known executive ability, dropping their own affairs to volunteer their services as a patriotic duty. It should be remembered, too, that while using reasonable safeguards, we tried to do away with red-tape as much as possible. Instead of complicating rules, each case was handled on its own merits, after a special investigation and allowance for peculiar conditions. This method will have to govern also in the restoration work because there are scarcely two cases alike, and the treatment will have to be made to fit individual requirements.

Worthy of note is the fact that just one month after the tornado catastrophe the last of the relief stations was closed down, and the remaining supplies apportioned among the various regularly established charity associations, these agencies assuming the obligation to take care of the little unfinished work and subsequent calls, and enabling attention to be centered on rebuilding and rehabilitation.

In view of the magnitude of the destruction, and the large number of homes destroyed or damaged, this is, I believe, quick work as compared with the relief operations following other similar disasters elsewhere. The reason, however, is obvious when we consider the fact that the damage was centered in a long, narrow strip leaving the buildings on either side unharmed, and the entire business and industrial parts of the city intact. Outside of the storm district street-car, telephone, gas and electric light services were scarcely interrupted. The sources of food supply continued available, so there was no necessity to accept such offers from outside. There were few people thrown out of employment, and the demand for labor, particularly mechanical labor, was stimulated and increased.

Summing up, devastation by tornado, such as was visited upon our city, is indeed a terrible misfortune, but darkest clouds have silver linings. As it has been well expressed, "instead of a calamity-stricken community, the experience occasioned by the disaster develops a new spirit of higher citizenship." In the social reaction from dire necessity the people discover in themselves latent energy, and recuperative powers, and a faculty for material helpfulness and coöperation, which they did not previously dream they possessed.



THE CANTONAL PARLIAMENT OF GLARUS MEETING IN THE OPEN AIR IN COMPLIANCE WITH A CUSTOM OF A THOUSAND YEARS' STANDING

THE SWISS AS TEACHERS OF DEMOCRACY

BY JESSE MACY

SEVENTEEN years ago, when on a visit to Switzerland, I found the cities, the cantons, and the general government engaged in public enterprises which in America would be described as examples of state socialism, but there were then few Socialists and their organization was experiencing peculiar difficulties. At a Socialist conference held in Bern in 1896 one reason assigned for their comparative failure was that the government was already adopting socialistic policies and there seemed to be no demand for a distinct organization to promote such policies.

My observations and impressions of that time were published in the *American Journal of Sociology*, July, 1896. To-day I find practically no change in the attitude of Swiss citizens towards state socialism. The general government has taken over the railways. It is everywhere assumed that the water-power

will either be owned and operated by the State or will be controlled in the interest of the public. There are city tenement houses, and nearly all the cities own and operate the plants for supplying water, light, and street-car service; but these enterprises have been projected by citizens who are not Socialists. There is now, however, a growing Socialist party, though it still remains difficult to distinguish between its policies and those favored by other citizens. In a former article I alluded to the fact that Socialist leaders of Zurich are fearing that in the next election they may have a majority in the government. They have no distinctive program to offer and they do not wish to be entrusted with the responsibilities of government. They are content to remain a minor party of education and influence.

In Switzerland there is no fear either of

socialism or of organized labor. The federal government appropriates an annual sum for the support of labor organizations and the custodian of this fund, under a government salary, is Mr. Herman Greulich, the most venerable and distinguished of Swiss Socialist leaders. Socialists and labor unions are thus officially recognized.

Capital and labor have never been in Switzerland in a position in which they could afford to engage in destructive warfare. In the absence of natural resources the people have prospered through coöperative effort. I asked a Zurich banker how one might account for the growth and obvious wealth of that great city. In reply he first mentioned religion as a factor to be considered in accounting for the phenomenon. Zurich he regarded as the seat of the most liberal and enlightened protestantism of the reformation. Refugees

from persecution introduced silk-weaving into Zurich, and the city became and yet remains a great silk manufacturing center.

THE ZURICH MACHINE INDUSTRY

More remarkable still is the iron industry which has grown up there. To maintain it both iron and coal must be imported from long distances and skilled laborers are supported at a high standard of living. The great success of this industry seems to have been achieved in the face of every natural disadvantage. Zurich manufacturers have specialized in the production of high-grade machines. They make the great turbine wheels used at the power houses of Niagara Falls. To maintain the manufacture of these heavy machines from materials gathered from afar and then to market them success-

fully in a remote continent of boundless resources calls for unusual human qualities. The Zurich mechanic, said my informant, reverences his work. He puts into it his own personality. Every part is looked after with most scrupulous care. The soul of the man enters into the machine. It would seem that an enlightened religion, coupled with adverse natural conditions, has worked out in the Swiss city that which William Morris and other reformers have sought to inculcate in the English mechanic.

SWISS DEMOCRACY AN ACTIVE PRINCIPLE

Other Swiss cities exemplify the same principles. The people are rich because of the human qualities called forth by the poverty of their country. They are free because they carry these qualities into the conduct of their government. Between their business and their government there has always been the closest relation. Many European states have been named as holding the leading place in the development of democracy, but there is a wide consensus of



THE CANTONAL PARLIAMENT PROCESSION IN APPENZELL TO THE PLACE OF MEETING FOR THE OPEN-AIR SESSION

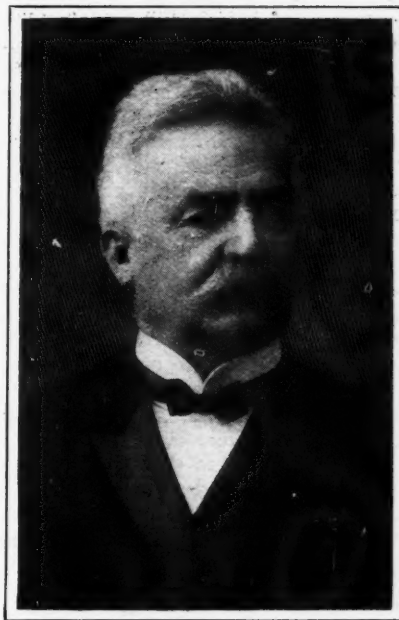
opinion in favor of Switzerland. An immense body of literature expository of Swiss democracy exists and is rapidly increasing. The Swiss are teaching the American states the use of the popular initiative and referendum. Following the example of Switzerland the Scandinavian states are adopting proportional representation. In all free countries the influence of this little progressive democracy is seen to be active and important.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY CONTROVERSY

On my first visit to Geneva I found the people agitated over a pending referendum regarding the transfer of the control of the militia from the cantons to the federal government. The question was decided at an election held on Sunday. Just now the entire country is profoundly stirred over a matter of far greater importance. On Easter Sunday the people, ten thousand strong, poured out of their churches and their homes and gathered in a public open-air meeting to protest against the ratification of a treaty with Germany and Italy involving the control of the St. Gothard Railway. The federal executive council has already given consent to the treaty. If it is ratified by the national assembly it will become binding upon the state.

This is an old controversy, but in its present phase it is bringing into discussion new and far-reaching principles of diplomacy. In 1869 Switzerland, Germany, and Italy entered into compact with a company for the building of a railway across the Alps. A minority in the Swiss legislature was at the time strenuously opposed to the compact, holding that such an alliance with stronger states would endanger Switzerland's independence. The debate in the Swiss assembly in 1869 reveals on the part of the minority of the members an early and complete comprehension of the methods employed by the more powerful states for gaining control of the weaker states through some sort of financial interest or obligation. One speaker who favored the treaty declared that the control of the Suez Canal by England did not endanger the independence of Egypt!

In spite of opposition the Swiss Government became a party to the convention with Italy and Germany. In 1877 by a referendum vote the people approved of the subsidy to the company, and in 1880 the railway was completed. Then in 1897, Switzerland adopted the policy of assuming governmental control of all the important railways of the



COL. EDOUARD MUELLER, PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND

country, that of the St. Gothard being distinctly included in the scheme.

To this end active measures were instituted in 1904, Italy and Germany were notified that the Swiss Government was prepared to assume the obligations of the St. Gothard Railway Company. To this notice no reply was given until 1909. Then answer was made denying to the Swiss Government the right to buy the St. Gothard Railway without the consent of the other powers. At the same time the discovery was made that Germany had entered a protest eleven years earlier and that a knowledge of this fact had been concealed from the public. In the midst of much popular excitement a conference of the three powers was held in Bern and a new treaty was agreed upon by their representatives. It is this treaty of 1909 that is now pending before the Swiss legislature. It has already been accepted by Germany and Italy.

NATIONAL MEETINGS OF PROTEST

To bring the force of popular sentiment to bear upon the assembly and prevent the ratification of the treaty great public demonstrations are being held in the various cantons. A *Landesgemeinde* was called to meet in Bern on the day before the opening of parliament. Popular meetings are a familiar institution in the cantons; but I am told

that this is the first instance of a landes-gemeinde for the whole country. The weather was most forbidding. Three days of almost incessant rain preceded the appointed day, and on the morning of Easter Monday snow mingled with the rain. Yet train loads of people arrived and filled the streets of the capital. Headed by their bands and with banners waving, they paraded the city in a drenching downpour, singing patriotic songs, and at two o'clock they filled to overflowing the riding-school, said to furnish standing-room for ten thousand persons. For two hours and a half the immense throng stood and listened to speeches. Interest was maintained to the end, and when the vote upon the resolution against the convention of Gothard was taken, every man held his hat high in air. Again there was marching through the streets and an open-air meeting was held in front of the parliament buildings at which additional resolutions were voted.

POPULAR CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Whatever may be the effect of this "petition in boots," thoughtful men perceive that events are opening a new and significant chapter in international relations. My first introduction to the new doctrine foreshadowed in these occurrences came from the lips of a conservative party leader, son of a former President of the Republic. Said he, "We have not yet attained to the referendum in the making of treaties." Experienced professors in the universities say that the next step in the logical and orderly development of the Swiss democracy is the application of the referendum to diplomacy. This is likely to be the result of the long-drawn-out controversy over the St. Gothard Railway. That the attitude of Germany in the matter was for eleven years kept from the knowledge of the people has undoubtedly made a profound impression.

In the midst of the present agitation an official note has come from Germany which has apparently played into the hands of the opponents of the treaty. Germany disclaims any intention of interfering with the independence of Switzerland and expresses a willingness to modify the terms of the articles to which objection is urged. Those opposed to the treaty assert that surely the convention ought not to be accepted until the definitive changes have been made. In any event, whether this treaty is ratified or rejected, a growing body of citizens is determined that the people shall assume complete control of their foreign relations. That would involve

a change in the Constitution; but that can be accomplished with no greater difficulty than the enactment of a federal law.

"THE RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS"

By popular initiative the people can formulate an amendment. By majority vote in the entire country, so distributed as to carry a majority of the cantons, the amendment may be enacted into law. The people are themselves the lawmakers and there are no checks of any kind upon their power to act. No courts are empowered to declare a law unconstitutional. The judges are themselves subject to law. If it happens in any way that the judges mistake the intention of the lawmakers, the error may be corrected by a popular declaratory act of interpretation. Thus do the Swiss "recall the decisions of their courts." It is not possible in Switzerland for the chance opinion of one member of a high court to serve as a substitute for the exercise of the sovereign legislative power. No jurist in Switzerland would ever write a book based upon the assumption that all laws are made by the courts; while the so-called sovereign legislative acts are simply one among many sources from which judges complete the law.

PATERNALISM IMPOSSIBLE IN SWITZERLAND

I have referred in former articles to the growing hostility between the people and their government in the great military states of Europe, and to movements on the part of the suffering masses towards combining against their rulers; towards an understanding among themselves for the purpose of devising ways and means for rendering war impossible and oppressive military equipments unnecessary. But in Switzerland there is no place for hostility between the people and the government. The government is the people and the people are the government. What is described as paternalism in the government of other states has no meaning in Switzerland. Paternalism can exist only in despotic states.

Of all states Switzerland is best placed for giving voice and action to the aspirations of all peoples for the effective control of their foreign as well as of their domestic relations. Until this sort of supremacy is attained there will be perpetual conflict between the people and their rulers, and, as an essential part of this condition, there will be maintained at least a pretense of threatened warfare between rival nations.



CONGREGATION GATHERING FOR A "BIG SING," OR UNION SONG SERVICE, ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON ON CAPE COD,—ONE OF THE BY-PRODUCTS OF CHURCH FEDERATION

PRACTICAL CHURCH FEDERATION

BY EDWARD TALLMADGE ROOT

PROTESTANT denominations are independent ecclesiastical nations, whose citizens dwell side by side and daily mingle. Their avowed aim is the same, the establishment of the Kingdom of God on Earth. So long as they have no understanding, the more aggressively they work, the more likely are they to overlap and interfere with one another. A dozen missionary officials plan State-wide church extension. Churches are planted where they inevitably compete. On moral and social issues, the churches have had no means of acting together. To fill the gap, individuals, nine-tenths of them church-members, have come on to neutral ground in a society to meet each separate need; but the needs multiply so fast that the number of such organizations has become a bewilderment and a burden. What is the remedy?

FEDERATION BEFORE UNION

Organic church union may come. But many Christians are still unconvinced even of its desirability. Its coming is at least not immediate. What in the meantime? The tasks before the churches will not wait. All lands are open to foreign missions. At home, immigrants from all lands complicate problems already too complex. No one de-

nomination alone can meet the needs. They must all act together and that at once. But how? The only possible solution is a *federal* union. Distinct as the States, the churches may yet be one as the nation. Such federation neither hinders nor necessitates church union. Whatever be the ultimate form of unity, the next step is to work together. Acting as if we were one is the way to make us one. Such is the pragmatic philosophy of the federation movement.

According to a favorite definition, a State federation is a joint-committee, officially appointed by the denominational bodies, to learn all the facts and ally all the factors in order to overcome overlapping, overlooking, and overorganizing. Resolutions adopted by the Federal Council at Chicago on December 6, 1912, declare that such official appointment is essential. A test of the principle and its practicability was afforded in Massachusetts last year when the Federation asked the denominational bodies to double, not merely their delegations so as to give an equal number of laymen and clergymen, but also their appropriations. The response to both requests was general and hearty. Twenty ecclesiastical bodies of fourteen communions have named representatives, constituting a council of over one hundred members.

SOME THINGS THAT PUBLICITY ACHIEVES

But how can even a joint-committee, having in the nature of the case no ecclesiastical authority, accomplish practical results? The Massachusetts Federation replies: We seek and need no authority but the logic of the facts. By investigation we discover; by addresses, correspondence, and a quarterly bulletin mailed to every pastor and the religious and daily press, we report. We keep the facts before the churches, till the churches change the facts! Even when, as at Somerset, a "federated church" was formally recommended by the State Council, or where, as in Boston, it issued the call for the convention which formed the local federation, the movement has seemed spontaneous and the part taken by the State office has been forgotten. To-day there is a growing popular movement all over the state, only partially conscious of the developing organization which has inspired and provided the machinery for its expression.

FEDERATION FOR CITY AND COUNTRY

The distinguishing characteristic of the Massachusetts Federation is comprehensiveness. It does not lay claim to brilliant achievements, like those of the Maine Inter-denominational Commission in the line of comity. It has no metropolitan bureau of religious statistics and coöperation, like the New York Federation. Within the State it has nothing superior to the Portland, Me., Federation, which it is proud to claim, in a sense, as its daughter. The budgets of city federations like those of Baltimore and Cleveland would amaze Bostonians. What has been attempted is to develop the whole program of church federation throughout the State. It seeks not only consolidations where needed, but also coöperation everywhere. The "parish plan" in cities has been no more emphasized than the possibilities of "the new country church." Barnstable and Berkshire counties have felt its influence as well as Boston.

"ALL THAT CALL THEMSELVES CHRISTIAN"

Moreover, like the original federations in New York City and State, Rhode Island, and elsewhere, it draws no doctrinal lines, but aims to include "all that call themselves Christian." The Boston Federation made overtures to the Roman Catholic Church, and some form of alliance with it, and with the Jews, may yet result. The Unitarians,

who in so many Massachusetts towns hold the original parish organizations of colonial times, with their traditions of community-service, are hearty supporters, especially in the lines of social betterment. The Protestant Episcopal Church furnishes some of the most enthusiastic leaders in local coöperation, who, while loyal to their ultimate goal, say with Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston: "We cannot consistently pray for church union and refuse to take the first steps toward it in church federation."

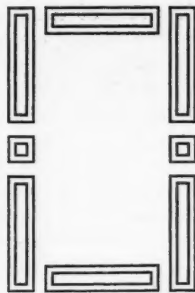
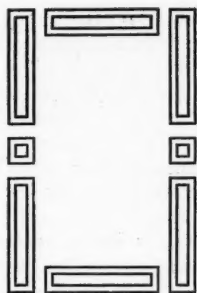
The "evangelical" denominations, on the other hand, are the ones most concerned with comity and consolidations. The comprehensive program interests all, some for one reason, some for another; while the conferences of groups of leaders for so many purposes are steadily promoting mutual acquaintance and confidence. The Federation has been most fortunate in its three presidents, all men of breadth and vision,—the late Dr. Reuen Thomas, Congregationalist; Dr. O. P. Gifford, Baptist, and Dr. Charles F. Rice, its present head, Methodist.

CONSOLIDATIONS WHERE NEEDED

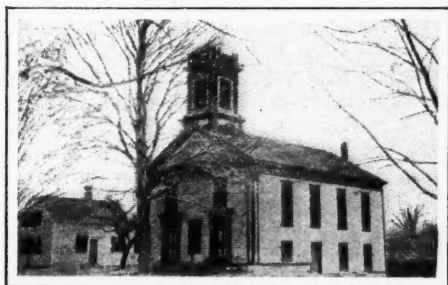
Since it must rely upon the logic of the facts, the Massachusetts Federation, recalling the old recipe for fricassee hare, saw that its first step was to get the facts. From denominational year-books was compiled a list of churches for every town and city. A "correspondent" in each was requested to verify the list and report local needs and opportunities. Such reports are on file for nearly all the 353 civic divisions of the Commonwealth. Civil boundaries were followed, because, in the New England system, the town, as a direct democracy, is the chief agency through which the churches must exert their influence for community-betterment. A digest of these replies, presented at the annual meeting in Springfield in 1908, was the first thing to convince the council itself of the feasibility of its program.

OVER-CHURCHED COMMUNITIES

One of the two counties in which verified lists of churches for every town were first secured was Barnstable. Comparison with the Federal Report on Religious Bodies for 1906 brought out the startling fact that while in the State as a whole there was one church, Protestant or Catholic, for each 960 inhabitants, "on the Cape" there was actually one for each 295! The publication of such fig-



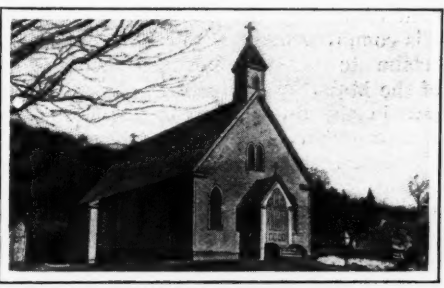
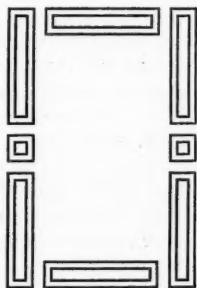
CONGREGATIONAL



METHODIST



BAPTIST



ROMAN CATHOLIC

APPARENTLY AN OVER-CHURCHED TOWN,—FOUR CHURCHES ON A HALF-MILE STRETCH OF VILLAGE STREET SERVING A TOTAL POPULATION OF 561 INHABITANTS

(The total seating capacity is more than twice the population)

ures has had the desired effect, as this editorial paragraph in the Boston *Transcript* shows: "Such a condition of things as that reported by the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, that commendable organization which allies fourteen denominations, of course involves a serious waste of time and money; yet it is one more easily perceived than remedied. The depth and efficiency of the coöperative spirit will be severely tested."

CONDITIONS IN SMALL TOWNS

Another set of facts was drawn from a study of the one hundred smallest townships,

classified as one-church, two-church, and three-church towns. The ten largest of the one-church towns were selected, with an average population of 724. From the two other lists sets of ten were compiled with the same average, population alone being considered. Then the church statistics were compared, and revealed the fact that the average church of the first class had 110 members; of the second, 71; and of the third, 51. While this shows some increase of total membership in the two- and three-church towns,—142 and 153, respectively,—the increase is obviously not commensurate with the increase of effort.

The law of diminishing returns appears, the third church adding but eleven members to the total. On the other hand, the cost per member and per inhabitant increases and the average pastoral salary diminishes from \$874 in the one-church, to \$687 in the two-church and \$473 in the three-church town; while the missionary aid required averages \$155 in the three-church, or more than ten times as much as in the one-church town!

Descriptions of concrete situations have proved even more effective than statistics. Economic waste is less deplorable than the perversion of the religious spirit. "Ideally," says Mr. E. T. Hartman of the Massachusetts Civic League, "the church is the unifier of the community; but in many places, the churches, just because there are several, are themselves the causes of faction and discord." A chance visit to a junction village of 1000 inhabitants discovered five churches for the Protestant half of the community and no resident pastor. The leader of a little W. C. T. U., bravely holding up the banner of the home against the dominant saloon, exclaimed: "You have dropped in upon the worst place in Massachusetts." Why? "Trouble with this place is," grunted an old man met on the street: "there's too many churches!"

To be sure, as the *Transcript* says, the evil is more readily seen than remedied. But the theory that the remedy lies in publicity, is being abundantly verified. The first to be convinced were the denominational officials: "It is true," exclaimed one, when a situation in Boston was brought to his attention: "we have four little gospel-shops among the Italians in the North End. I'll move out!" He did so; and in turn his new location was respected by another denomination. Such consultations are now the rule. Friendly protests are made and heeded without coming before the committee on comity.

ADJUSTMENT IN CASES OF OVERLAPPING

In January, 1911, an "Appeal to Overlapping Churches" named three methods of adjustment,—by exchange of fields, by a federated, or by a union church. This has had a marked effect. A few denominational exchanges have taken place. The case described in our opening paragraphs is an illustration. It has already led a district superintendent to suggest the closing of a Methodist Church. Indeed, in two cases, the Methodists had already yielded a field to the Congregationalists.

But adjustment is possible without surrender on either side, by what is called "a federated church." In this form of adjustment, each church retains corporate existence and denominational connection, while the two unite as one congregation under one pastor. The first merger of the kind in Massachusetts was promptly ratified by a stroke of lightning which removed the embarrassing necessity of choosing between two buildings. Heaven having thus approved, six pairs of churches have already "federated" in the eighteen months since!

"UNION" CHURCHES

One of the most significant acts of the council is its recognition of "union churches," of which there are some forty in the State. While ecclesiastical leaders have complacently gone on multiplying competing denominational churches, the people themselves in many a community, perceiving the folly of such division of Christian forces, have established union societies, which are necessarily independent. The extent of this movement is indicated by the Census Bulletin on Religious Bodies. While the total number of Protestant churches in the United States, between 1890 and 1906, increased 27.8 per cent., independent churches increased from 155 to 1,079, or 596 per cent.; their membership, 451.4 per cent., against an average increase of 60.4 per cent. Yet the denominations ignore or distrust the "union church." It has obvious weaknesses, especially the lack of fellowship and of a channel for the missionary gifts and interest, without which a church is merely a religious club. For union churches to organize to meet these needs would simply make them one more denomination. But why may not the Federation recognize and thus give them fellowship and aid without this danger? With this in view, the Massachusetts Federation called the first conference of union churches on June 11, 1912. A small but enthusiastic body of delegates assembled and requested the Federation to arrange such a conference annually and to name two union-church representatives to sit upon its council. Now new union movements are seeking advice.

AN OVER-CHURCHED CITY

But how far are consolidations necessary? Is overlapping confined to country places and missions among foreign races? Agitation is opening the eyes of the public to the extent of

the evil. Thus in Haverhill a Congregational pastor resigned in January, 1913, giving as one of his reasons, "the sharp religious competition of a greatly over-churched city which makes spiritual efficiency impossible."

A pastor of a stronger church of the same denomination said to a reporter of the *Haverhill Gazette* as to the issue thus raised: "There is no great difference between the Roman Catholic and Protestant population. The former have five, the latter about thirty churches. Four or five large churches rightly placed would accommodate all the Protestants, and draw more, for it takes a crowd to draw a crowd." The readjustment thus suggested would mean a religious revolution. The advantage of church federation is that it places control of the whole agitation and the resulting adjustment in the hands of official delegates of all denominations.

COÖPERATION EVERYWHERE

But the program of church federation is not merely negative. Churches, no more numerous than the population requires, may yet fail of their true mission. "Why didn't the churches work together like this long ago?" asked a convert in New Bedford: "People outside regard them as little corporations, each living for itself." Absorbed in maintaining themselves as institutions, the churches overlook their real tasks. Dr. F. E. Emrich, secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, once remarked: "I have been in ten counties in as many days, and am everywhere impressed with the fact that the churches ignore a large part of the population." They compete for the religiously interested and neglect the neglecters.

It is also true that they have not yet awakened to the unparalleled opportunity of the church for leadership in the growing movement for community betterment. The new knowledge of the causes of disease and of the laws of child-development, together with new arts of transportation and communication, make possible and demand a reconstruction of community life. The hindrances are all moral. The church alone can overcome

them; for only religion can bring to bear the motives of eternity upon the moments of time. All betterment movements, therefore, instinctively turn to the church. The churches seem strangely reluctant or incompetent. Does not the main reason lie in their "unhappy divisions"?

For these reasons, urges the Massachusetts Federation, the churches of every community must have some simple but effective way of

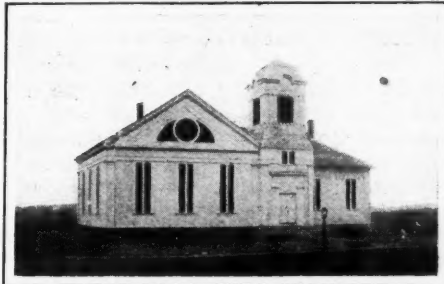
acting together. Reduced to its lowest terms, a federation is simply a joint-committee of the churches. The only objection arises from the number of existing organizations; but this multiplicity exists because the churches as such have not been organized to coöperate. Once let them organize to anything needed, and the further multiplication of or-

ganizations will be rendered unnecessary and the elimination of some now existing possible. Above all, by the coöperative parish plan, they must know and seek the entire population.

The State office not merely promotes such organizations, but furnishes a clearing-house of methods, reflecting the experience of all for the benefit of each. The results of its systematic work are apparent. Of the ninety-five city and township federations listed in the September bulletin of the Federal Council, 1912, twenty-six, three times the number in any other State, were in Massachusetts. The number exceeded thirty by the end of the year. As in consolidations, so in coöperation, results are proving cumulative. As many local organizations were formed in 1912 as in the seven years preceding. Moreover, some of the most striking cases of union meetings or coöperation are reported where there is no formal organization.

SOCIAL BETTERMENT

Nevertheless, organization is justified of her children. Formal federations insure greater permanence and steady development. Over twenty years ago, Dr. Washington Gladden's "Christian League of Connecticut," a sketch of possibilities, suggested the organization of a Methuen Christian League. By official



THE CHURCH AT MIDDLEFIELD, MASS., HAVING A BAPTIST AUDITORIUM, A METHODIST CHAPEL, AND A CONGREGATIONAL TOWER, SERVES THE WHOLE TOWNSHIP (POPULATION, 354)

vote, the churches joined, and have held quarterly meetings ever since. Besides the usual methods, like the religious canvass, the league has done some most unusual things,—boldly calling a public meeting with the State Insurance Commissioner to expose the fallacies of fake benefit orders, and maintaining, through a woman's auxiliary, a Methuen bed in the Lawrence Hospital. The Fraternal Council of Jamaica Plain for ten years employed a joint church-visitor. These two organizations antedate the State Federation. All others are more or less directly the fruit of its suggestions.

Relatively the most effective, perhaps, are federations in places of from 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Massachusetts has more communities of this size than any other equal territory in the world. The Ipswich Federation, for example, at its December mass-meeting used the stereopticon to show the condition of tenements and back yards, and introduced two clauses in the warrant for the town-meeting, proposing remedies. In a town of even smaller population, Holliston, the Men's League, uniting three churches, has induced the town-meeting to set apart land and has raised money for a supervised play-ground, conducts a township entertainment course, and manages the annual no-license campaign. The significance is not in these things themselves, but in the fact that it is *the churches acting together* that are doing them. The advantages of thus organizing groups of churches, not too large to meet frequently and become thoroughly acquainted with one another and with their common tasks, are so great, that they are formed even within city federations. Thus Boston includes sub-federations in Hyde Park, East Boston, and in other suburbs.

Lynn was the first to demonstrate the possibilities of larger group coöperation. Its thirty-five churches have found fellowship in musical and social gatherings, form a clearing-house of up-to-date methods like church advertising, spend \$1,000 a year in open-air preaching, and contemplate an improved parish plan with three permanent visitors. Lowell's new federation found opportunities in advocating and enforcing laws, in adjusting an incipient strike, and in coöperating with the Men and Religion Movement. Now the larger cities are rapidly coming into line with inter-church unions,—Fall River, Lawrence, Springfield, Worcester.

The metropolitan federation, long contemplated, was organized in 1910 by a convention

of churches called also to appoint directors on "Boston—1915." It has wisely adapted itself to conditions in a city where the ground is preempted by useful organizations of every kind. Its committees link the churches with experts in each line,—immigration, prisons, sex-hygiene, etc. It thus points toward a solution of our "overorganizing,"—namely, that a church federation may act as the local agency of a score of State societies, which in turn may furnish it with specialists in each line as needed. It has enabled the Back-Bay churches to coöperate in reaching the great student population. Its sub-federations, like Hyde Park, are establishing a permanent parish-plan with paid secretary. Led by some of the strongest pastors and laymen the Federation of Greater Boston is steadily gaining in favor and influence.

A STATE-WIDE CHURCH

From such local experiments in practical unity arises the conception of a State-wide church.

When President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the State Agricultural College, a member of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission, established a summer school and conference for rural leaders, and desired to interest clergymen of all denominations, the Federation afforded the agency through which the churches could coöperate. Thus arose the "Amherst Movement," out of which have grown a Country Church League and the alliance of the denominational social service commissions to secure township "surveys" on a common plan.

With the watch-word "community-building" to unify its program, the Massachusetts Federation has naturally been reminded of the original builders of the Commonwealth, especially in view of the approaching tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. It therefore sums up its program in an appeal to the churches during the remaining eight years of the decade to consolidate where there is overlapping, to organize for coöperation in every community; to make some church responsible for each square mile or city block, and to work with recognized agencies for the greatest possible moral and social progress. Surely such a demonstration of applied Christianity is a more appropriate commemoration of men whom William Stead aptly called "idealists with hands," than feasting and fireworks, monuments or oratory!

THE "YOUNG AUSTRALIA" MOVEMENT

BY GRANT HERVEY

LIKE the American Progressive movement, the "Young Australia" party is based on the intelligent coöperation of patriotic men and women. As yet, this movement contains no woman of the standing of Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, but a nucleus is provided for the concentration of all the insurgent masculine and feminine brains and ability in Australia; and the further the Liberal and labor movements sink, the one into the rut of stand-pat reaction, the other into the grip of an ill-informed, equally selfish, and equally unprogressive trade-unionism, the greater will be the desire of intelligent Australians to cut loose from their existing party affiliations and join in with the progressive Young Australia Movement.

HOW THE MOVEMENT IS ORGANIZED

The organization of the Young Australia Movement is sectional, covering military, naval, industrial, hygienic, educational, internal, and foreign affairs. Each section has its president, who organizes his own department, appoints agents or representatives at home or abroad, and reports direct to the president-in-chief. For instance, the present writer, as president of the Department of Foreign Affairs, has representatives and advisory correspondents in Brussels (Belgium), London (England), Hankow (China), New York and San Francisco (U. S. A.), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Paris (France), and half a dozen other foreign countries. These correspondents and advisers are all men and women of insight and intellectual force. The majority are Australian-born, and are practising their professions abroad; but one American, two Germans, one Belgian, two French, and several other foreign agents—some of them have never seen Australia—are included. The business of this particular department, which is rated first in sectional importance, is to obtain the fullest and most authentic knowledge with regard to the course of foreign affairs. Practical patriotism demands this service, which is rendered without pay or remuneration of any description. The sectional presidents and State secretaries

meet yearly—or oftener, if required—in conference, when the policy of the movement and the general situation affecting Australia is taken under consideration. The president-in-chief is John B. Steel, 193 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales. He acts for the movement as a negotiator with other political parties, the aim being to detach the ablest men from existing regular organizations, and then, when the national dissatisfaction with existing old line parties has extended far enough, to proceed with the establishment of a Progressive party in many respects identical with that established last year in the United States.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE

Australia, at the creation of the Commonwealth, originally consisted of six States; it now consists of six States and two Territories—Papua, and the vast area that extends from the northern boundary of South Australia to Torres Straits. The plan of the Young Australia Movement provides for the abolition of these States, the majority of which are of a tremendous area, and therefore most inconvenient for administrative purposes. For instance, the single State of New South Wales is far bigger than France or the German Empire, and takes the same rank in the Australian Commonwealth that the State of New York takes in the United States of America. If the State of New York extended westward as far as the Mississippi, and far enough in the southward direction to close up the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore—using the State-owned railways as a means of concentrating all trade, manufactures, and commerce for the benefit of the State capital—it would be a State like New South Wales. In point of population this State of New South Wales is the largest in the Commonwealth. Within its territory the Murray, the Darling, and the Murrumbidgee rivers—the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio river system of Australia—attain their fullest development; whilst the part of New South Wales west of the Blue Mountains—the Alleghenies of Australia—is capable of

being divided, and requires to be divided, into half a dozen compact States similar to Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Michigan, and Illinois. To secure such a subdivision, which involves the erection of new States and the admission to the Federal legislature of new Representatives and new Senators, is the basic feature of the internal policy of our Young Australia Movement.

LABOR UNION DOMINATION IN POLITICS

Conversely, the policy of the Australian Labor party has advanced to this stage. It seeks to strip the six State legislatures of all powers affecting wages and industrial conditions, concentrating those powers in the hands of the Federal Parliament. This is the trade-union policy. The trade unions control the Labor party because they are its masters. They demand the concentration of all Australian industries in the six State capitals—all of them cities upon the coast—with the reduction of working hours to the minimum and the increase of wages to the maximum. To the all-powerful trade unions of Sydney and Melbourne, the internal development of Australia seems to matter little. By their opponents they are regarded as a tyrannical collection of city-bred, political degenerates, knowing nothing of the internal possibilities of Australia and caring less. Imagine what the United States of America would be like were the Mississippi Valley practically unpopulated, and with both Houses of Congress at Washington filled with the delegates of trade unionism, fifty per cent. of the population of the United States being massed in the six cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Roughly speaking, that is the position of Australia to-day. Unbridled control by the Australian working-man is the greatest danger that confronts the Commonwealth, since the trade-union bosses are so bitterly hostile to the policy of legislative decentralization involved in the creation of new States. Their ideal is the establishment of a single all-powerful Federal legislature, plus the annihilation of the Australian High Court and the deprivation of all legislative and administrative functions at present exercised by the existing States.

Such a policy is a policy of national suicide. The Young Australia Movement stands for a legislature that shall be supreme in national affairs, but it believes that important administrative and legislative duties may be and must be discharged by elective provincial

bodies. Hence the plan for the division of the Commonwealth into some twenty-odd provinces, with powers akin to those possessed by the provincial legislatures of Canada. We contend that a national convention should be called to draft a new constitution for the Australian Commonwealth; for at present no State can be subdivided into two or more States unless that State itself, through its own old-line legislature, consents. Australia to-day, as a direct consequence, is at a developmental standstill. The Federal Labor party, driven by the trade-union bosses on the one hand, fixes its attention and energy upon the task of crippling the existing States; whilst the Federal Liberal party, which is half Protectionist and half Free Trade, is dominated by the great financial and manufacturing interests upon the other hand, and therefore becomes a reactionary stand-pat organization committed to the defense of the unwieldy, unprogressive, and in certain cases absolutely stagnant States. Between these two factions the Young Australia Movement seeks to expound a sane and progressive constructional policy. Like all movements that rise between two conflicting parties, it incurs the enmity and receives the vicious hatred of both; but the worthlessness of both of the existing regular parties is being borne in upon the Australian people; and time is fighting on the side of the Young Australia Movement as surely as it fights in behalf of the Progressive party in the United States.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN POLITICS

Last year the Fisher government sought by means of a national referendum to carry out the constitution-wrecking orders of its trade-union masters. Its proposals were defeated on the full count by a quarter of a million votes. This year the same proposals will be submitted again, although in a slightly altered form; and the Labor party will make a supreme effort to secure its desired amendment of the constitution. It is as yet too early to predict the result. But one thing seems almost certain. Should the Labor government fail again, the Labor party will break in two, the irreconcilable "Socialists" and "class-war" political sore-heads going one way, whilst the more levelheaded and intelligent Laborites move into a coalition with the advanced and progressive Liberals. This is the outcome that the Young Australia Movement ultimately expects. In some respects a Fabian organization, it seeks to

prepare a policy in advance—a policy based upon the practical needs of the Australian Commonwealth, such as will recommend itself to the insurgent Progressives who, sooner or later, will have to leave the ranks of the old-line wrangling parties.

In New South Wales—the New York State of Australia—this process of extension has already reached a significant pitch. A Labor government controls the State, but this McGowan administration is itself controlled in turn by the State's trade-union bosses. John Christian Watson, labor's first Prime Minister of Australia, who sought some years ago to ally the Labor party with the advanced Liberals under Lyne and Isaacs—and paid the penalty by being deposed from his leadership by order of the trade-union wire-pullers—Watson, attacking the subordinate union bosses in detail, has now become the most powerful and most dangerous trade-union boss in Australia. His is the hand that directs the forces of labor in New South Wales. His influence in that State is akin to that of the Democratic boss—Murphy—in the State of New York.

PLATFORM OF THE YOUNG AUSTRALIA MOVEMENT

So much for the internal conditions which the Young Australia Movement has to face. The principal planks in its platform are as follows:

1. Australian citizens to own, control, and rule the Commonwealth.
2. A white Australia for all time.
3. Abolition of party government. Ministers to be elected by the Legislature to administer national departments.
4. The National Government to acquire the right to make treaties with any power or nation, plus the right to appoint consuls to any country.
5. A compulsory citizen defense force, backed up by an Australian Navy built, manned, and absolutely controlled by Australians.
6. National reconstruction, providing for local government alternatively of the London County Council type or the American commission plan.
7. National Land Act, to provide ample areas for settlement and to prevent the aggregation of large landed estates. Conservation of lands, waters, forests, etc.
8. Nationalization of all harbors, rivers, lakes, water-courses, and water-frontages.
9. White immigration policy.
10. Protection of trade, commerce and industry. Trading to be made honest; all goods to be pure and unadulterated. Manufacturers to be protected against the competition of those employing slave, sweated, or prison-labor in any country; and against dumping, trusts and combines, secret rebates or commissions.
11. Protection of labor. All employes to be paid adequate wages by tribunals fixed for the purpose, and protected against sweating, ex-

cessive hours of labor, unhealthy or dangerous surroundings, dishonest or inhuman employers, etc.

12. Protection of life. All hospitals to be under national control. Medical examination and care of children. Protection and care of aged and infirm citizens. Organization of National Health Department. Scientific campaign against dirt and disease.

13. Acquisition where possible of all islands and territories adjacent to the Commonwealth.

14. Abolition of the power to borrow money at present exercised indiscriminately by State and local governments. Organization of Commonwealth Department of Finance, to supervise all borrowings by inferior or local governments.

15. The initiative and referendum.

Nothing, either in the main or subordinate parts of the platform, advocates the arbitrary seizure of industries or the penalizing of honest business. A square deal for the people and from the people is the key-note of the Young Australia Movement. The existing Labor government is based upon a trade-union system of tyranny and force; howls for the socialistic moon; and is utterly indifferent to the urgency of need for developing, populating, and adequately defending Australia.

ATTITUDE TOWARD FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Having explained the internal policy and meaning of the Young Australia Movement, the elucidation of its external or foreign policy follows. This organization clearly understands that a political party is like an army—it has to face the continuous contingency of fighting on both flanks. In other words, its policy must face the needs of the nation on the one hand, and simultaneously it must face the international situation on the other. Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and other members of the last Conservative administration, created the tripartite menace that hangs over the peace of the world—Germany, Russia, and Japan. The policy of England in supporting an Asiatic nation against Russia stinks in the nostrils of Australia. No blunder more fatuous has been committed in the history of Britain. The Japanese Alliance is an humiliating alliance, and the party that consummated such a bargain must stand for many years suspect in the eyes of the Australian people.

This brings us directly into contact with the issue of imperial unity. To be almost brutally candid, imperial federation, with Great Britain as its predominant partner, may look attractive enough to Canada; but in Australia the worthwhileness of federating with a country like England begins to be a debatable question. We want as many millions of

German immigrants as the Kaiser's Empire can spare. England, on the other hand, instead of coming years ago to terms with Germany, first assisted Japan to break the power of Russia, thus permitting Germany to become the dominant factor in Europe, and now muddles along in a half-hearted, spiritless manner with preparations for war with Germany. To us, the so-called Triple Entente seems scarcely worth the paper on which it is so adulatively described. Russia, as the American soldier-author, Homer Lea, points out in his "Day of the Saxon," is a nation that moves almost imperceptibly yet steadily and irrevocably forward. Hurlled back by Japan in its attempt to find an outlet at Port Arthur, Russia resumes its former rôle as the menace at the back of India.

WHAT AUSTRALIANS THINK ABOUT RUSSIA AND FRANCE

Compliance with all that Russia demands is the price that England must pay for the allegiance of Russia as a member of the Triple Entente. Hence, when Russia ordered Shuster, the American Vitruvius of financial ruin, out of Persia, England had to look on in impotence. Although Shuster was doing a work for Persia equal in value to the work that England has done and is doing in India, this predominant partner in the proposed scheme of imperial federation dared not support Shuster in that admittedly excellent work. Of what use to us is a partner of such a craven calibre? If Shuster, the American, received such treatment with Britain's assent in Persia, how are we likely to fare if some other foreign power—Japan, for instance—to which England is tied or committed, should demand a share of our territory? An imperial federation in which Great Britain would call the tune and Australia would pay the piper has scant attraction for the more thoughtful citizens of this Commonwealth.

France is the third party to the existing Triple Entente. Now, what is the use of France as an ally? In a moment of peril, Germany could purchase the neutrality of the French Republic by the yielding of Alsace-Lorraine. We admire the Germans because their nation is the one nation in Europe that takes the business of empire seriously. What does France propose to do? France proposes to fight Germany in the next great continental war with the aid of black troops brought over from Africa. This is going one better than England, which saw fit to prop up its Empire in the Middle East by

means of an alliance with Japan. When a European nation gets into this condition, that it has to turn its back upon all racial affiliations, that it has to call in the aid of the black savage of Senegambia or the brown savage of Nippon—when a European Power gets to this stage, it is a sign that it is a power no longer. That is how Australia feels about France, as well as about Great Britain.

About England—a nation that clings to the shadow of the Triple Entente, whilst Germany cleaves to the substance of might—Australians have few illusions. A nation that will not set its house in order is a nation damned. Lord Roberts and his kind have given years of patient effort to the preaching of the creed of compulsory military service. But to what effect? England will doubtless muddle along until the sounding of the trumpet of Armageddon with its existing small expeditionary army and its collection of failures known as the Territorials.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA'S INTEREST IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Out of these facts and out of their distinct, flint-sharp perception arises the interest of the Young Australia Movement in American politics. Some brain must do the high and clear hard thinking which is necessary in order to get this nation forward. Our movement is the collective brain of Australia. It looks outward and inward with simultaneous intensity. It takes note of the condition of old-line parties in New South Wales, the policy of England in Persia, China, and Tibet, the movement of industrial forces in Great Britain—it takes note of these, and of a thousand other things, equally with the emergence of a Woodrow Wilson and the declension of a Taft in the United States of America.

Since England will not assume the responsibilities of empire, we look elsewhere for potential friends and allies. And when Roosevelt sent the American fleet around the world in 1908, he captured the imagination of this commonwealth for the American nation. No such puissant fleet ever flew in these waters the flag of England. It was a revelation to the Australians of a great and separate English-speaking nation—of a nation identical in language, but as different from the English in all other essentials as pessimism is different from optimism. Australian interest in American politics has been continuous since then. The cutting of the Panama Canal attracts as much, if not more attention in New South Wales than in Massa-

chusetts or Connecticut. Sydney is a modern New York in the making—a coastal city with a continuous procession of Americans passing through its best hotels—and when the canal is completed, Sydney will become the great center of Australian trade with all the Atlantic ports as well as with New York. The centripetal pull of the United States is felt already through Australia. American books and magazines—the latter not always of the best—are read in thousands; English influences are passing; we are becoming Americanized without the Americans themselves being aware of it.

The Americanization of Canada, of course, is simply a natural process. When ninety millions of people are one side of an imaginary line, and seven millions, the great majority of whom speak the same language, are on the other, it is only a matter of time before fusion becomes complete. Far different from the Americanization of Canada is the influence upon Australia exercised by the United States. Only a great and imperial nation can exercise such an influence across a distance of six thousand miles. In territorial area, Australia is almost as big as the United States; in opportunities for expansion it is bigger. Old-line parties here are still more or less insensible to the centripetal pull of the American Republic, but it is because they have grown up in the British tradition and because their intellectual arteries have hardened. America appeals to the Young Australia Movement because the British tradition has passed or is passing. A centrifugal force is driving the Empire of Britain asunder—a force that has its point of dynamic origin in the unspeakable poverty of the British worker; a force, be it added in parenthesis, that not all the gift-battleships of Canada's Mr. Borden can overcome. The strategic center of the Anglo-Saxon Empire has shifted from London to Washington. The English do not know it, the Americans have scarcely a glimmering of it, but it has happened; and it is time for the Australians and the Americans to get closer together, so that they may clearly understand.

HOW PRESIDENT WILSON LOOKS TO THE ANTIPODES

The election of a new President matters tremendously to us, to the white people of Australia and New Zealand.

We regard the temporarily triumphant Democratic party with very great interest. Our reading of American history inculcates the belief that the historic Democratic fac-

tion is strongly opposed to all extensions of federal power. On the other hand, we regard the Republican party as the traditional exponent of federal expansion; as the party that stands for an efficient American army as well as a strong American navy. Consequently, we regarded the views of certain Democratic spokesmen with respect to the Philippines as a probable indication of Democratic foreign policy; and if correct, it is an indication that gives us no pleasure. If the United States is to withdraw from Luzon, withdrawal from Guam, Samoa, and Pearl Harbor must surely follow; and we do not wish to see any such withdrawal or series of withdrawals. We want to see the Stars and Stripes throughout the Pacific. We would not be very much annoyed if we were to one day discover it floating over the Commonwealth of Australia. Ours is not the Canadian attitude of aloofness and suspicion. We believe in America's integrity and in America's destiny, and there is no power whose expansion is more desirable in these seas. We want to see America taking up its work in the dominion of world-affairs, not merely providing financial regenerators for worn-out Eastern lands like Persia; but succeeding Great Britain, if necessary, as the new predominant partner in an over-seas Anglo-Saxon empire.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson will be watched as keenly in Victoria and New South Wales as in Missouri and Vermont. The Democratic party in America, like the Labor party in Australia, is notoriously boss-ridden. As Governor, Dr. Wilson seemed able to handle the boss-problem in New Jersey. Can he handle it as effectively throughout the American commonwealth? During the last Congress, the Democratic party strenuously opposed the construction of necessary battleships. Can President Wilson face the external issues that confront America? Will he equip the United States with an efficient army and navy? Will the power of the party be too strong for the policy of the President, or vice versa? Here are questions of which we await with concern the collective answer. We have our doubts and fears. The lesson, in short, that we draw from the condition of affairs in England, as well as in the United States, is this: That a Party of Progress is needed everywhere, and that patriotic Englishmen, Americans, and Australians must rise above the sordid, and rally to the service of the nation. We shall do our best, as we have done in the past, to discharge that duty in and for Australia.

AMERICA AND THE CHINESE LOAN

BY HERMAN ROSENTHAL

DURING the past two years the cable frequently brought news regarding a loan to be made by groups of foreign financiers to the Chinese Empire. Sometimes the dispatches mentioned financiers of four nations—Germany, France, England and the United States. Sometimes bankers of Russia and Japan were added to the groups. The amount to be loaned to China varied from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Almost invariably the news that a loan was about to be concluded was immediately followed by dispatches to the effect that the negotiations had been broken off. Occasionally it had appeared that while China really needed foreign capital, the terms imposed by foreign bankers, backed or instructed by their governments, were so burdensome and involved such sacrifices of the dignity and sovereignty of an independent state, that the Chinese people would rather do without the money than tolerate conditions which would entail continual interference with their politics and internal affairs, and would bring them more and more under alien bondage.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF FOREIGN LOANS

In political and literary circles, discussions of the loan negotiations have often raised the question whether the fate of China is to be like that of Persia, eventually to be divided into "spheres of influence" for the benefit of the Six Powers. If so, how could the United States Government, after having, in the Hay agreement, declared for the "Open Door" and the integrity of China, be a party to such a policy? The decision of President Wilson in pursuance of which the United States withdrew from participation in the proposed "Six Power loan," coupled with a declaration of the national good will, it would seem to be consistent with the traditional position of this country, as disinterested friend of China.

The lesson given to the Chinese during the Boxer uprising of 1900 was probably a necessary one. It awakened the torpid empire, helped to accomplish the overthrow of the Manchus, and cleared the way for real reforms, and a republican government in the most populous country of the globe. Yet the actions of some of the powers after the siege of Peking were hardly to the honor of Western

civilization. Besides, for the Boxer uprising, China was forced to pay penalties aggregating three hundred million dollars—and to borrow the money from the foreign bankers.

AMERICAN TREATMENT OF CHINA "ALWAYS FAIR"

While America, with important interests in the Far East, could not help taking part in the siege of Peking, our government has always tried to treat the Chinese fairly. We returned part of the indemnity with the proviso that it was to be used for educational purposes. Many of the leaders of the new China have received their training in this country, and there are now in our universities about 600 Chinese students, some of whom will probably become leading statesmen of the new republic.

By the Hay agreement of 1899, the United States secured the assent of the great powers to the principle that none should either exploit railways in China for the advantage of itself and its nationals, or assert any exclusive financial privileges, in virtue of industrial concessions. Notwithstanding evasions and, recently, more or less open violations of this principle, its promulgation has been of the greatest service in protecting China from spoliation. Yet, in spite of the friendship and justice shown by our government, Americans have not fared very well in railway concession and other commercial and industrial enterprises in the Flowery Kingdom. Some idea of the causes underlying our lack of success may be gathered from the following sketch of Chinese railway concessions.

In 1895 and subsequently, when, after the war with Japan, China began to realize the necessity of developing trade and industry, and of building a system of strategical and commercial railways, there were a series of loan negotiations on a comparatively small scale, between Chinese officials of the old regime and the agents of some of the foreign powers. The difficulties in the way of floating loans and awarding railway concessions upon favorable terms were, at that time, mainly due to the instability of the Manchu government and official corruption, and partly to the aggressive policies of some of the powers, especially Japan and Russia.

RAILROAD BUILDING AND FINANCE

When I first visited Tientsin, in the fall of 1892, I met a Mr. Pettie, an American, who bore the title of Director-General of the Chinese Railways. There was in all China at that time one little railroad, the Taiping Railroad, about fifty-two miles long. Last year China had 5820 miles of railroads completed and about 2200 miles under construction. The Taiping road was originally built for the exploitation of the coal mines of Tang-Shan in the province of Pechili; and was later prolonged via Taku to Tientsin. Nine years from 1880 to 1889 were consumed in its construction. This first road was results of the enterprise of Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy of Chihli. Li Hung Chang's plans for further railroad development were temporarily blocked by the re-actionary court party, who feared that railroads would open a way by which an enemy might reach the capital. After the war with Japan in 1894-1895, however, the viceroy managed to extend his railroad from Tientsin to Peking.

By an edict of 1895 Li Hung Chang and his former opponent, but new ally in railway projects, Chang Chi-Tung, viceroy of Canton, received permission to build a road from Peking to Hankow, the project to be financed by subscription from wealthy Chinese merchants. Chinese capital, however, being backward, the viceroys were allowed to secure foreign aid.

The first capitalists who answered the call were Americans, English, and Belgians. The American group of financiers, represented by Senator Washburn, sent out their engineers to survey the road. The concession, however, was given to the Belgians. The Director-General of the projected road, Sheng Hsuan Huai, in his report to the government, in December, 1897, explained the matter by saying that "the conditions offered by Americans were too unfavorable." Therefore, "the negotiations with them have been broken off and your Majesty's servant has been compelled to turn to the Belgians. The Americans endeavor to obtain too much power. So do the English capitalists." A subtle Chinese explanation satisfactory to the Oriental mind. P. H. Kent, in his book, "Railway Enterprise in China" (1907), gives Sheng's Memorial to the throne. In commenting on it, he relates that a foreigner of some experience in such matters expressed his conviction to him, that, broadly speaking, to achieve success in negotiations with Chinese, it is sound policy, within limits, to sign

your agreement first and discuss its terms afterward. In other words, obtain a grant of the rights you require in principle, and then with the aid, if necessary, of your minister in Peking, proceed to dictate to the Chinese the conditions on which it is to be held. It is said that you thus satisfy the natural weakness of the Chinese for appearances. In the present case this is precisely what occurred. While the Americans were bargaining, the Belgians were accepting the terms. As Sheng himself put it "our demands were all acceded to without further discussion." A contract was in due course signed between the Belgian Syndicate and His Excellency in June, 1897.

This Belgian syndicate, according to Kent, subsequent events showed to be "a Franco-Belgian combination with Russian proclivities designed to assist the achievement of the long cherished ambition of France to join hands across China with her great Northern ally."

TRIUMPH OF THE BELGIAN SYNDICATE

But the preliminary agreement of the Chinese Government with the Belgian company, which was signed in May, 1897, did not please the financiers or diplomats whom the societies represented, and in June, 1898, the Chinese had to agree to a new contract which was much more favorable to the Syndicate. The Belgians accepted the conditions of the Chinese, signed the contract and then managed to get all the changes made for their benefit. It appears that the French Ambassador Gerard reminded the Chinese officials of a paragraph in the Franco-Chinese Treaty of June 9, 1885, which says, "On the construction of railroads, China will do all in its power to attract French industries." This was found quite sufficient to give the Belgian Syndicate, that is, the French-Russian group of financiers, such a favorable contract. As soon as the English Ambassador in Peking, Mr. McDonald, learned of the new contract, he demanded in the name of his foreign office an explanation for the "treachery" in giving out concessions without notifying the representative of Great Britain. The Chinese Government, a few days after McDonald's communication, sent an apology, and gave England a few railroad concessions, mainly in the regions of the lower Yangtze.

In December, 1897, Sheng Hsuan Huai received the consent of the government to form a Chinese company for the construction of the Southern half of the Great Chinese Railway, from Hankow to Canton. The

company was organized with Sheng as General Director. As there was no Chinese money for this great enterprise, a contract was made with the America-China Development Company, headed by Senator Calvin S. Brice. This Canton-Hankow railway was to constitute a link in a north and south line connecting Canton with Peking, distance 1300 miles. About midway the route was to cross the Yang-tze-Kiang at Hankow, the latter point being 740 miles from Canton and about 700 from Shanghai.

Part of the northern section, from Peking to Hankow, was covered by a concession granted nominally to a Belgian syndicate, generally believed, however, to be under the control of French and Russian financiers.

The work was delayed by the Spanish-American War, the Boer War, and the death of Senator Brice, and was actually begun only in 1909. Owing to some difficulties, the contract was broken, the Americans receiving \$3,000,000 for work done and \$3,750,000 "as compensation for the loss of valuable rights."

In the summer of 1908 Tang-Shao-yi made an agreement with Willard Straight that American capital would be employed in constructing the section of the proposed line from Tsit-sihar to Aigun. The death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, the dismissal of Yuan-Shih-kai and other events followed and these projects were temporarily held in abeyance. Then China, in the same year, formulated an agreement for another railway loan from Canton-Hankow with British, German and French capital. The American Government reminded China that the Chinese Government specifically had promised that when it was ready to build this road and it required foreign capital American interests would have an opportunity to participate.

THE SIX-POWER LOAN CONTEST

The "Six-Power loan group," from which the United States has recently withdrawn, had its origin in an agreement among some of the powers to work together in financing the new Chinese Government. First, the Anglo-

France-German group was favored. But the Americans objected that the Chinese Government, as early as 1894, had promised them to engage, not English, but American capital for the Hankow-Sechuen road. So after delays and new negotiations the Americans, on May 23, 1910, participated in the organization of a new group of four powers, soon increased to six by the admittance of Russia and Japan. Early in March came repetition of the familiar report that the loan negotiations had been completed. This was followed shortly by more authentic news of a conference in Washington, between Secretary of State William J. Bryan and representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in regard to the projected Chinese loan. Next came President Wilson's decisive announcement that the United States Government would not accept any responsibility for the Six-Power loan, or exercise any authority therewith, and the consequent withdrawal of the American bankers from the group. It should be added that these bankers have announced that they participated in the plan at the request of the pre-administration, and also that there are many indications that they really doubted the practical participation because of the complexity of the conditions.

Although it is clear that Americans have not had their proper and natural share of business in China, the United States cannot afford to join with, or compete with, other powers in establishing "spheres of influences" by methods neither humanitarian nor civilized.

We Americans, of course, cannot afford to participate in a scheme which may have grave consequences and ultimately lead to the overthrow of the promising Chinese Republic. Having now recognized the Republic, we should continue to uphold the principles laid down in the Hay Agreement. We should vigorously protect all legitimate American business interests and closely watch over the "Open Door" and the integrity of China. We should endeavor to get our share in commerce, railway concessions and industries, but only by friendly intercourse and legitimate means.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

THE current British quarterlies contain the usual variety of closely woven articles on serious topics by eminent authorities thereon. Most of them start their tables of contents with some sober consideration of the general condition of international politics and economics. The *Edinburgh Review*, in twenty pages of editorial observations entitled "The European Unrest," on five recently issued books, and one article from a French review dealing with the questions arising from the Balkan war, observes that "Turkey is not the only power which has been defeated during the past six months."

Austria, though she has fought no battles and lost no lives, has also sustained serious reverses, and finds herself badly weakened. It is not merely that her *Drang nach Osten* is definitely checked, and her thirty-five years' effort to open a road to the Egean brought to the ground. The long intrigue over Macedonia has ended in futility; the Servians are at Uskub, the Greeks and Bulgars at Salonica. That is a blow for Austrian prestige, a painful indication of the failure of her calculations, a shattering of the edifice built up with elaborate pains since the Treaty of Berlin. But there is more than this. The successes of the Balkan League have placed a formidable Slav Power upon the south of the Danube.

In two other articles the *Edinburgh* considers the changes on the European chessboard brought about by the allied victory over Turkey. "The Turkish point of view" is a composite review of an even dozen new books on the Near Eastern question. The writer, E. N. Bennett, apparently lays most of the blame for the Turkish *débacle* on the Young Turks and their "half baked" reform schemes. He also records the Turkish surprise and indignation at the alleged atrocities of the allied troops and the "land hunger" of the allies. An unsigned article on "The Naval Problem," based largely on recently issued official documents of the British admiralty, throws odium on the "little Englishers" and scores Mr. Churchill for his "naval holiday" plan. Two articles on art, prehistoric and modern, are brilliantly written, as are also the historic analyses of "Greek Genius and Greek Democracy" and "Social Life in Ireland Under the Restoration." There are economic articles packed

full of information on "The Trade of Canada," by Edward Stanwood, and "The State and Telephones," and "The Demand for Compulsion" (referring to military service), by the editor. Finally, there is a fascinating article on "The Romance of the Sea Deeps," from which we quote more at length on another page.

The *Hibbert Journal* has its usual complement of thought-provoking articles on the philosophy of religion and the religion of philosophy. Professor Josiah Royce considers "The Christian Doctrine of Life." This, he says, consists in "the postulate, the prayer, the world-conquering will whose word is let the spirit triumph." Principal J. E. Carpenter points out the nobility of the Buddhist doctrine of salvation; Right Honorable G. W. Balfour discusses telepathy and metaphysics; Professor B. W. Bacon and Rev. Hubert Handley consider different phases of biblical criticism; Professor Sorley asks "Does Religion Need a Philosophy?"—evidently believing that it does. Articles on non-religious topics are: "The New Spirit in the Drama," by John Galsworthy; "How Is Wealth to Be Valued?" by John A. Hobson; and "Does Consciousness Evolve?" by L. P. Jacks.

The articles on world politics and economics in the *Quarterly Review* are in the latter half of the issue, the first part being taken up with papers on purely literary topics, including "A Study of Andrew Lang," by R. S. Rait, Salomön Reinach, Gilbert Murray and J. H. Millar; an antiquarian study of "The Alban Hills," by Thomas Ashby; "The French Revolution in Contemporary Literature," by G. K. Fortescue. British imperial politics in many different phases are considered in three unsigned articles: "The Territorial Waters and the Sea Fisheries," "The Battleship and Its Satellites," and "British Interest and British Policy in the Near East." G. F. Abbott has an informational article on "The Rumanian Factor in the Balkan Problem," in the course of which he tells some interesting things about the Kutzo-Vlachs. A number of books on the land question in Great Britain give the editor an opportunity to discuss all the rural problems of the British Isles. University education



ROWLAND HILL'S FIRST OFFICIAL ENVELOPE FOR THE "PENNY POST"
(Designed in 1840 by William Mulready)

in London is treated in a discussion of the report of the recent parliamentary commission. Bertram T. N. Smith has a long summary of "The Postage Stamp and Its History." Mr. Smith points out the fact that the first postage stamp of which we have any record was issued in Paris in 1653. He traces the history of the postage stamp and the stamped letter, recites the various changes in the method of paying for stamps and cancelling them, and concludes with a couple of paragraphs on the popularity of stamp collecting which, a generation or so ago, attained the proportions of a fad.

The monthlies of the British Isles, which also devote a large amount of space to the same sort of heavy political and economic articles that find place in the quarterlies, have a more varied program. The *Nineteenth Century and After* leads off with a stirring appeal by His Eminence, Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, on preparing England against a foreign attack. In the same number Major Steward L. Murray has a frank statement of "The Internal Condition of Great Britain in Time of War." W. H. Mallock in "The Social Data of Radicalism" and L. A. Atherley-Jones in "The Promised Land" make some thoughtful observations on the internal problems of the empire. Mr. Jones is not sure whether the evils attendant upon the drift away from the country to the city are not incurable. In a series of predictions as to "The Future of Aviation," Harold F. Wyatt says that Britain is so lacking in aeroplanes that "should Germany attack us during the next twelve months our admirals and our generals will resemble blind men who have to contend against opponents endowed with the acutest

vision." Philippe Millet compliments France on the way she is solving her Algerian problem; Alexander Devine speaks enthusiastically of "The Achievements and Hopes of the Greek Nation"; and the Right Honorable Lord Charnwood has some vigorous things to say about "Federal Home Rule and the Government of Ireland Bill." Finally, there is an article on "The Present Position of Christianity," from which we quote more extensively on another page.

The *Fortnightly Review*—
"Published Monthly"—be-

gins its April number with a rather depressing article by Sidney Low: "Is Our Civilization Dying?" which is chiefly a discussion of the declining birth rate among highly civilized peoples. The questions of pressing political and social import to the world are handled trenchantly by J. Ellis Barker ("The Armament Race and Its Latest Developments"); "A Journalist" ("The Press in War Time"); "Islander" ("The Military Conspiracy") and Herbert Vivian ("Turkey's Asiatic Problem"). Mr. Vivian thinks that "the Turks' only excuse was military prowess." Now this has been shattered.

A wireless message has gone forth from the last ditches of Chatalja throughout the valleys and mountains and wildernesses of Asiatic Turkey proclaiming the decay of the old phantom overlord, the vanity of all his specious spells, the broken reed. Gone are all the haughty delusions of holy wars, of the solidarity of Islam, of the omnipotent indignation of militant millions. Yet many weeks have not passed since sober statesmen prated with bated breath of awful consequences inseparable from Turkish reverses. The green flag had only to be unfurled and every Moslem in India would rise against the *giaours*, Senussis would overrun Barbary and drive Europeans into the sea, a great wave of religious zeal would compel all men to acknowledge Allah and Muhammad, the Prophet of Allah. Yet the Turkish usurpation now disappears unmourned by the Moslem world; Islam is quietly seeking new protectors, at least a better figurehead.

After all, there is no reason why a fresh Asiatic, Moslem Empire should not arise out of Ottoman ashes. It must, of course, begin by sweeping away the ashes into a pit, out of sight and out of mind; it must inaugurate a bag-and-baggage policy beyond Gladstonian dreams, and the hour must produce the man for the work of regeneration. That need not be so hard a procreation as we think. What a Mahdi and a Khalifa began in the Sudan might well be carried to completion in Asia, the cradle of religions, the happy hunting-ground of

conquerors. But not by the effete race whose type is a fat amorous gentleman in a fez and a frock coat.

F. C. S. Schiller believes Oxford's relation to the British workingman has been misunderstood; E. A. Baughan has some things to say about Richard Strauss in an operatic problem; Horace B. Samuel writes about "The Future of Futurism;" and there are literary articles on "George Borrow in Scotland," by Clement Shorter; "Alfred de Vigny on Nature," by A. Gerothwohl; and "The Elizabethan Spirit," by G. H. Powell; and, finally, a pathetic sketch by Walter Lennard entitled "The Soul of a Suffragette."

The *Contemporary Review* contributes its quota of articles on British politics and social problems. Lord Henry Bentinck, M. P., outlines "Copartnership in Land and Housing;" Dr. R. F. Horton tells "What England is Doing in India;" Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill finds great advance in the belief of Britons in "Home Rule and Imperial Unity;" Holford Knight considers "Women and the Legal Profession" (noticed at length on page 734); a strong article on "Albania and the Allies" is written by H. N. Brailsford, the argument of which is sustained by Dr. E. J. Dillon in his regular department of foreign affairs; Mr. E. Cecil Roberts writes affectionately of Wordsworth and his "ascendancy."

"He is the poet who waited, and not in vain, for to-day his audience is a large and ever-widening one and his popularity is likely to be permanent." Finally, Ernest Newman, writing apropos of the Wagner centenary, closes his article with this suggestive sentence: "The failure of Strauss suggests that in all probability opera will only take its next really great flight when there comes a man who is, like Wagner, poet and musician in one."

The *Westminster*, besides a number of shorter articles on topics of imperial politics and domestic economic reconstruction, prints an interesting one on "Norse Law in the Hebrides;" a literary comparison of Synge and Loti; and a plea for national and municipal theatres, by William Caird.

The *English Review* contains its usual variety of articles on literary and social topics. The *National* gives up its entire issue to an exposition of "The Great Marconi Mystery" by the editor, L. J. Maxse.

The *Review of Reviews for Australasia*, now under the editorship of Henry Stead, second son of the late W. T. Stead, is of the general form as the *English Review*, with features of special interest to the readers of the Antipodes. Imperial unity, says Mr. Stead in his editorial foreword, will be the only politics of the magazines.

TOPICS TREATED IN THE AMERICAN MONTHLIES

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for June several problems of world politics are up for discussion,—notably the Monroe Doctrine, which Mr. Hiram Bingham in an incisive article characterizes as "An Obsolete Shibboleth" and "The Real Yellow Peril," which Mr. J. O. P. Bland's analysis would lead one to diagnose as far less imminent than several of the white perils that are now looming on the Chinese horizon. A question of the hour that has thus far received comparatively little attention in the magazines is the negro's relation to the labor unions, which is broached in the *Atlantic* by Booker T. Washington, who states his conviction that the labor unions of the country can and will become an important means of doing away with the prejudice that now exists in many places against the negro laborer. He thinks that they will do this, not merely from principle, but because it is to their interest to do so.

Timely articles in the May *Century* are "Schedule K," in which N. I. Stone outlines the effect of the tariff on the wool grower, the manufacturer, the workman, and the consumer; "The Widening Field of the Moving Picture," by Charles B. Brewer; "A War Worth Waging" (describing the successful fight to improve the health of New York City), by Richard Barry; and "The Environs of Athens," by Robert Hichens. The "After the War" paper in this number is contributed by Henry Waterson, and deals with the Hays-Tilden contest for the Presidency.

In *Harper's*, two geographical papers largely monopolize prominence,—"The Wilderness of Northern Korea," by Roy C. Andrews, and "My Quest in the Arctic," by Explorer Stefánsson. An instructive article on Lincoln's early associations in Illinois is contributed to the May number by Eleanor Atkinson.

Better international understandings should be promoted by at least two of the articles in the May *Scribner's*—the seventh instalment of Price Collier's "Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View" and a selection from the letters of Charles Eliot Norton entitled "English Friends." The two travel articles this month are H. G. Dwight's "Turkish Coffee-Houses" and Ernest Peixotto's illustrated account of his journey to South Peru and Arequipa.

In the *American Magazine* Miss Ida M. Tarbell writes on "The Hunt For a Money Trust." There is a new instalment of David Grayson's charming essays entitled "The Friendly Road" and Brand Whitlock gives a pen picture of Toledo's famous Mayor, Golden Rule Jones.

Among the serious articles in *Munsey's* are "The New Cabinet," by Judson C. Weliver; "The Star Ball-Players and Their Earnings," by Frederick C. Barber; "The Vacation Savings Movement," by Hugh

Thompson; and "Myths of American History," by Hubert Bruce Fuller. Professor Brander Matthews contributes an essay on essays, and Karin Michaelis asks and attempts to answer the question, "Why are Women Less Truthful than Men?"

Elsewhere we are quoting at some length from Mr. Stephen Bonsal's article on "Our Great Little Army," in *Everybody's* for May. A clever and whimsical discussion of "What America Must Be Like," from the point of view of an Englishman who has never visited our shores, is contributed by Mr. W. L. George.

In the *North American Review* currency reform, socialism, European armaments, church federation, conservation of fur seals, and the menace of Pan-Islamism are conspicuous topics, while the *Forum* is concerned with state regulation of vice, the legal minimum wage, John Pierpont Morgan, and radicalism. "Bergson's Message to Feminism" is the title of a well-written essay by Marian Cox.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS FIELDS

THE report of Mr. Edward Monahan in Bulletin No. 8, of the United States Bureau of Education, on the status of rural education, is one of the first results of the recent studies into the condition of rural schools. The country school was once the social center of the rural community. It focalized the scattered efforts at improvement among rural people and gave out practical help and some inspiration to the parents as well as to the pupils. Religious meetings were often held in schoolhouses; the neighborhood literary society met there and in some backwoods districts town meeting was also held in the schoolhouse. The country schoolmaster during this epoch in the life of the rural schools, was in many instances a man of wide practical experience and diversified education. These teachers often laid down a Latin grammar to grasp the plow handle or to clear land or drain a swamp. Sometimes the minister taught the winter term in a rural district and varied the usual program with religious instruction and care for the spiritual welfare of his flock. All this had disappeared by 1870. The attention of educators became centered on town and city schools, conditions of country life were rapidly changing; the country school lost its former character as a social center; and it is only recently that there has sprung up

sporadically in various sections of the States a keen interest in bringing the rural school back to its former place as a leading factor in the social life of the community.

For the last twenty-five years the country school has been a failure as an educational institution. Illiteracy in the country exceeds, twice over, the illiteracy of cities. Three-fifths of all the school children in the United States are classed as "rural" by the Bureau of Education. This rural school population consists of approximately 17,000,000 children and young people between six and twenty years of age. From these figures it must clearly be perceived that the real educational problem of those States having a large rural population is the country school.

Kentucky at the present time is experiencing the greatest educational awakening of any State in the Union; Ohio, with Dr. H. L. Brittain at the head of a school survey, is beginning the examination of 1000 rural schools, also of a number of village and special district schools and of all the normal schools in the State. Since September 1, 1911, agriculture has been a mandatory branch in the common schools of Ohio. Wisconsin is also well to the front in efforts to raise the standards of rural education and combine all the schools of the State into one great coöperating university.

Mr. Monahan states in his report that as yet very few careful studies of country schools have been made; that we have amazingly little accurate information about them. What he finds that we do know is "that their terms are short, their support inadequate, their teachers poorly prepared, the attendance irregular, the management unscientific and wasteful of time, money, and energy, the courses of study ill-adapted to their needs and the houses in which the children are taught cheap, poorly equipped, and furnished."

Not every country teacher is able to attempt the work of organization and standardization single-handed; therefore the Bureau of Education has rather tardily taken the country school in hand. The well-trained, well-paid teacher is finding her way to the rural schools; the old-style unsanitary school building is being rapidly replaced by a model building, perfectly equipped for the moral and mental health of the pupils, with space for a library and a work-room for cooking, sewing, and manual training. These new schoolhouses are provided with shade-trees, flowers, and ample playgrounds. Where stoves are used they are jacketed and supplied with a foul air extractor. With the present approved system of heating the model one-teacher country schoolhouse, the temperature does not vary over four degrees in different locations in the room, whereas in the flimsy, frame buildings formerly used there was a variance in temperature of as high as twenty-five degrees.

One of the most significant changes in the teaching regime in rural schools is the introduction of a subject that should have been the obvious one from the beginning, namely agriculture. A school in Page County, Iowa, has a model farm (small scale), model hen-house, and school gardens which are the work of pupils. From this school comes a girls' cooking class that took first prize at the State Fair. Another country school at Chokio, Minnesota, uses a Babcock machine for testing milk as a part of its educational equipment.

The consolidation of small country districts has worked out favorably in the absolute equalization of school advantages. District organization is found to be less useful than county organization, for with the district system, while there "may be efficient schools, there can never be an efficient system of schools." Owing in part to the inefficiency of the district system, the rural schools are still far behind the city schools

in three essentials,—supervision, organization, and administration.

THE UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Agricultural College of Utah has come to the assistance of that long-suffering individual, the farmer's wife, with an exhibit of labor-saving devices for the farm home.

The whole "Back-to-the-Farm" movement fails without the intelligent coöperation of women. As the day of the patient farm-drudge is past, woman's work on the farm must have the same scientific labor-saving devices that man's work on the farm had had for many years. The model farm-house rivals the conveniences of a city home in labor-savers which include efficient water and lighting systems, vacuum cleaners, refrigerator, sewing and washing machines, dish washer, mangle for plain ironing, alcohol hand-iron, carpet sweeper, bread and cake mixers, fireless cookers, steam cooker, and dinner wagons on wheels for saving steps in carrying food from kitchen to dining-room and countless other small conveniences of kitchen cabinets and kitchen utensils. The use of paper towels for harvest hands and for ordinary household use is one of the unique suggestions of this western college that aims to coöperate with the home. The coöperative ownership by farmers' wives of labor-saving devices is advised where for financial reasons individual ownership is impossible. A large vacuum cleaner and a large mangle can be used coöperatively as well as a threshing machine.

A type of model farm home is one built and owned by Mr. W. S. Hansen, of Fielding, Utah. The house is a four-story, twelve-room modern brick dwelling. It contains the following improvements: "Hot water heating system; hot and cold water for kitchen and laundry, two lavatories, two bath rooms, electric-light system, also acetylene gas-lighting system, laundry fully equipped, stationary vacuum cleaner with pipe connections to the four floors, clothes chute to basement, ash tank in basement for each grate, cement basement, and cement walks around the house.

"The whole equipment is run by a two-and-one-half horse-power gasoline engine which also pumps water into a tank in the barn which is used for watering the animals." Further details about this work of the Utah Agricultural College may be found in Circular No. 7 of the Extension Division.

WOMEN AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION

ONE of the most brilliant and promising of the younger members of the English bar is Mr. Holford Knight of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Holford Knight is a well-known Liberal, having been for several years the honorary secretary of "The New Reform Club" in Adelphi Terrace, and being at present affiliated with the more celebrated institution in Pall Mall known as The Reform Club.

He is a moderate suffragist, being in favor of the advancement of women to positions of responsibility and power in degree as they show themselves capable by ability and training of such advancement. He is, on the other hand, strongly opposed to the methods of the militants, which he considers not only improper in themselves, but so gravely mistaken in tactics as already to have seriously retarded and injured the cause they are meant to further.

Nevertheless he had the courage to stand as sponsor for Miss Christabel Pankhurst in her recent application for admission to the bar—an application which it is perhaps needless to remark was promptly and even derisively rejected.

It is notable, however, that his argument was as judicial and logical as that of his opponent was heated and sarcastic.

The admission of women to the practice of law, so long an accepted fact in this country, is at the present moment a burning question in England, and Mr. Holford Knight was therefore asked by the *Contemporary Review* for an article upon this subject.

In this article, which appears in the May number, the author presents the matter with a brilliant lucidity and a cold-blooded impartiality which make his final conclusion far more effective than the flaming and fervid utterances of any zealot could be. It is this quality too which makes certain paragraphs peculiarly applicable, not merely to the problem stated, but to the far wider question of the extension of women's privileges and duties in many other directions including that of the suffrage.

As a general rule which is increasingly followed in most walks of life, the criterion of ability is applied to the individual and not to the individual's sex. . . . The progressive extension of this test of fitness has been one of the outstanding marks of advancing civilization. . . . Further, subject to the reservations which must be described

this is a fact which was bound to arrive in a world increasingly invaded by woman's ability and economic needs, and its further application is inevitable.

He then discusses the reservations referred to, viz., those constituted by a "bar of nature" and those due to social expediency.

Under the former head he groups the three commonest hostile arguments: (1) physical disability; (2) defects of temperament and mind; (3) interference with justice owing to sex influence.

The first is briefly dismissed as not borne out by the facts in regard to women now occupied in other laborious industries and professions, to say nothing of the fact that many men achieve success despite the interruptions of equally serious physical disabilities. As to the third, he finds sex influence and sex prejudice already operative in many courts of law. The entrance of women of exceptional ability and arduous training into such courts might indeed be expected to lessen, rather than increase, such prejudice. The second objection—so often hotly and fiercely debated—is handled with an even-tempered wit and a convincing fair-mindedness.

The second objection has more substance. It is alleged that there exist in women defects of temperament and mind which justify this exclusion. Certain faults, it is clear, whether exhibited by men or women, are inconsistent with efficiency in the legal profession. The distinction between barrister and solicitor may be disregarded in this connection; for whatever difference of function may exist, they share a wide field of common activity, and some general qualifications are essential to both. For instance, a disposition to "jump" to conclusions rather than to reach them by steps supplied by evidence; to become angry with others holding different views of the same matter; to resent adverse criticism; to give play to sex prejudice when one of the opposite sex is concerned; to talk instead of listening when spoken to; and to act generally as a private individual intent on self-assertion rather than as an officer of justice of whom dignity and responsibility are required—all these traits are quite inconsistent with the proper discharge of legal duties. Men, it is true, exhibit these failings in some courts of justice, but it is suggested women would display them more frequently and with greater assiduity. While I take leave to doubt whether the normal experience of private life supplies any strong refutation of this allegation, we must recollect again that we are considering the case of exceptional women. I cannot see why we should anticipate any marked digression from the experience gained as to men in similar positions. "Character forms itself in the stream of the world," and the correction supplied by education and training will be as effective in the case of women as it has proved to be in regard to men.

THE ENGINEERS AND FLOOD CONTROL

AS one sequel of the Ohio valley floods authoritative articles on the problems of flood control are now appearing in the technical journals. One of these is contributed to the *Scientific American*, of May 3, by Mr. Charles Whiting Baker, editor-in-chief of the *Engineering News*. In his discussion of the cause of the recent floods Mr. Baker fully confirms the statements made in "The Story of the Great Floods," which appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for May, having been written several weeks before the appearance of the *Scientific American* article.

Mr. Baker regards it as a common and widespread fallacy with reference to the floods that they are more frequent now than in former years and attain higher elevation. The explanation of this supposed fact is attributed to the clearing of the forests, the cultivation of the land, and the draining of swamps. Notwithstanding the prevalence of this explanation, Mr. Baker asserts on the "highest scientific authority" that the presence or absence of forests on a watershed has very little influence on floods in the streams which flow from it. He further maintains that there is no satisfactory evidence that the presence of forests increases the amount of rainfall, at least under the climatic conditions that exist in the United States. The idea that the climate is gradually changing Mr. Baker regards as equally unfounded. There are, however, from causes not fully determined, recurrent cycles of wet years and of dry years. Such a cycle of dry years came to an end in this country about two years ago. We are apparently now beginning a cycle of wet years, during which we may expect the average annual rainfall to be excessive.

The writer proceeds to give some of the reasons why, in his opinion, the presence of forests upon a watershed has comparatively little effect upon floods flowing from it. It is admitted that forests do have some influence in equalizing the rate of run-off from a drainage area during periods of ordinary rainfall. The mulch of dead leaves which covers the ground under forest trees is able to absorb half an inch, an inch, or possibly even two inches of rainfall, but after the point of saturation is reached, any additional heavy rainfall runs off very rapidly from the water surface formed by the rain that has previously fallen. In the recent Ohio storms the rain poured down day after day upon ground already saturated from the winter snows and rains, and as soon as the ground surface was

covered with water, the additional rain flowed rapidly off on the surface of the water underneath. Considering that the total depth of the rain which fell in this four-day storm was nearly a foot at some points, there seems to be some justification for Mr. Baker's contention that the enormous discharge of water into the Ohio rivers would have taken place even if the whole State had been covered with forests.

In further support of his view, Mr. Baker cites the records of great torrents flowing from regions covered with dense forests. The Hudson River is an example. The flood in this river, on March 27-29, caused great damage at Troy and at Albany and at other points, yet the height which the flood attained and the volume of water flowing in the river were less than the flood of 1857, when the whole Adirondack region, in which the Hudson has its source, was covered with primeval forests.

As to the prevalent idea that the cultivation of the prairies and the draining of the swamps have increased the floods in the Mississippi, Mr. Baker notes that the greatest flood height on record at St. Louis occurred in 1844, and the next highest in 1785. At both these dates the entire territory drained by the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers was practically uncultivated.

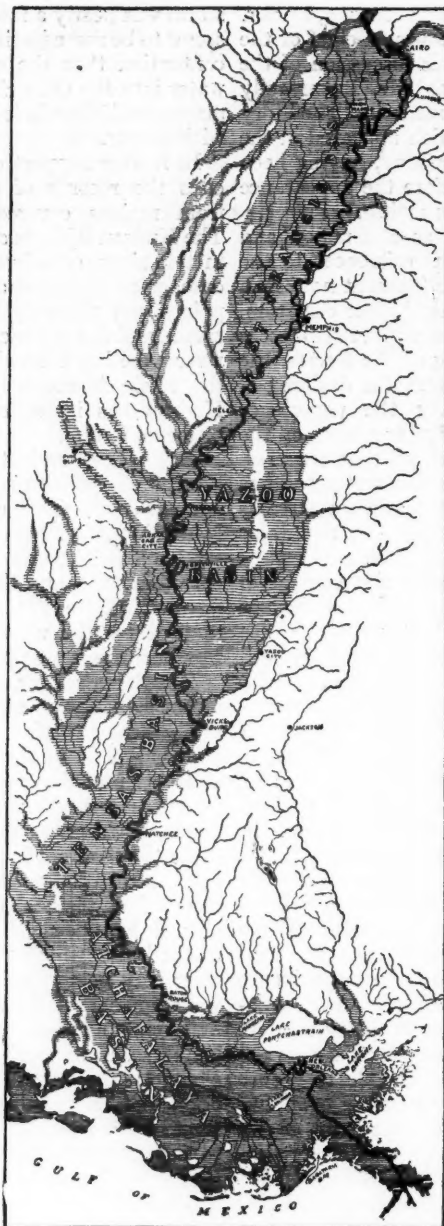
Mr. Baker's conclusion, then, is that the recent floods were caused by an extraordinarily heavy rainfall and that nothing that man has done in the removal of the forest, cultivation of the ground, or drainage of the forests had anything to do with it. Such floods, however, come only at long intervals. Since they are not increasing in frequency or height, the danger to cities built upon a river's flood plain is no greater to-day than it always has been. There are two general methods by which the flood waters of the river may be controlled and prevented from spreading over its flood plains. The first is to build embankments or levees along the river banks so as to confine the waters within a channel; the second is to build reservoirs upon the tributary streams which form a river and store up in them the flood waters, to be gradually discharged later to increase the river's low-water flow.

As to the reservoir system, Mr. Baker points out that all the instances where river regulation by this method is successful are on rivers of small size, like the Croton River, which furnishes New York's present water

supply, the Nashua River, which supplies Boston with water, the costly Gatun dam of the Panama Canal works. Considering the high cost of reservoir construction, and then recalling the enormous volume of flow of the Scioto River during the recent floods (estimated at 138,000 cubic feet a second) we are brought face-to-face with the practical difficulties of the situation. As Mr. Baker shows, there are very few artificial reservoirs anywhere which have as great a width as the flood plain in the city of Columbus—over two miles. Even if it were possible to build such reservoirs, it would be extremely difficult to find sites for them. Moreover, it was brought out at the recent Drainage Congress, at St. Louis, by Colonel Townsend, president of the Mississippi River Commission, that the floods on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are due to rainfall upon their lower tributaries rather than to the increments from the distant headwaters in the mountains, where it is proposed to build storage reservoirs. Assuming that at the time of the recent floods there had been storage reservoirs available, not merely on the headwaters of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, but at Pittsburgh, St. Paul, and St. Joseph, Mo., Col. Townsend estimates that the flood flow of 2,000,000 cubic feet per second at Cairo would have

been diminished by only 35,000 cubic feet per second by such reservoirs, or less than 2 per cent. of the total volume.

Turning to the levee system of the lower Mississippi River, Mr. Baker states that the levees on either side of the river, having a total length of about 1525 miles, contain 250,000,000 cubic yards of earth, and protect from inundation about 16,000,000 acres of lands as fertile as any on the globe. In its present condition the levee system is sufficient to confine all ordinary floods, and in the years from 1897 to 1912 the floods were held between the levees, except for a few small breaks in 1903. The floods of 1912 and 1913 have exceeded all previous records. There are weak places, it is true, in the levees, and these have failed during the past two years. This, however, is not the fault of the levee system, but is due to the fact that the levees have been built not to the height and width and strength that engineers knew to be advisable, but to such dimensions as the land owners along the river were willing to tax themselves for. Mr. Baker estimates that it would cost less than four dollars per acre of land protected to raise and strengthen the levees so that they would be safe against floods much higher even than those of the present year, and much of this land is worth, at the present time, one hundred dollars per acre, or more.



THE 20,000,000 ACRES (SHADED) PROTECTED BY
LEVEES ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI
(Many of the plantations in this area are valued at from
\$100 to \$200 per acre)



THE REMOVAL OF TIMBER OFTEN RESULTS IN SUCH CONDITIONS AS THIS,—FAVORABLE TO DISASTROUS FLOODS

A PLEA FOR REFORESTATION

WHILE it has been repeatedly asserted of late, especially in the article by Mr. Baker, summarized above, that the presence or absence of forests on a watershed has comparatively little to do with the frequency or extent of floods in the streams which flow from it, there are many trained observers who take a different view of the effects of deforestation. Such are some of the experts of the United States Geological Survey and of the Forest Service who have recently made an investigation of two adjacent White Mountain watersheds of nearly the same size, and otherwise similar in all respects except that one was well forested, while the other had been logged and burned over.

Writing in *American Forestry* on the subject of the Ohio floods, Mr. Robert V. R. Reynolds, of the United States Forest Service, calls attention to the report on the White Mountains published by the Geological Survey. This report sets forth the general conclusion that "a direct relation exists between forest cover and stream regulation." The report further states that throughout the White Mountains the removal of forest growth "must be expected to decrease the natural steadiness of dependent streams, during the spring months at least. Defor-

estation followed by fires results in conditions unfavorable to natural spring storage because conducive to rapid snow melting and stream run-off."

From a review of the results of experiments and observations conducted by foresters and other scientists in all parts of the world the Forest Service holds that the presence of forest tends to equalize the flow of streams throughout the year by making the low stages higher and the high stages lower. Floods produced by exceptional meteorological conditions such as prevailed in the Ohio river valleys last March cannot be prevented by forests. It is believed, however, that without the mitigating influence of forests floods are more severe and destructive than when the timber was standing.

Another opinion expressed in Mr. Reynolds' article which runs counter to some of the statements made by engineers apropos of the Ohio floods is that destructive floods are on the increase. It is admitted that even when heavily forested a portion of the Ohio basin suffered from floods many years ago, but the researches of the Geological Survey and of the Forest Service seem to show that the valleys of those streams that rise in the Appalachian mountains suffer more fre-

quently from floods than formerly and these increases seem to be greatest on the Ohio and certain other rivers where the most forests have been destroyed.

Of the various plans suggested for future protection against floods, it is clear that no one can be sufficient by itself. Each plan depends intimately upon the other for enough aid to render the whole scheme successful. Both the levee plan and the storage reservoir plan are dependent, according to Mr. Reynolds' view, upon reforestation of all available parts of the watershed. This reforestation should take place mainly upon the steep country at the sources of the rivers—the portion of every watershed which is most

sensitive and at the point where the greatest erosion takes place.

Floods like those in the Ohio valley would soon fill with debris any system of reservoirs that could be constructed, unless the silt and gravel resulting from erosion at the head are kept out of the river. The most effective means of this is reforestation. Mr. Reynolds concludes, therefore, that no conceivable forest upon a watershed could have completely prevented the Ohio floods of the present year, but, on the other hand, that "no system of improvements for flood prevention on the Ohio which leaves protection forests out of account can be either economical or permanently successful."

WHAT THE JAPANESE DO IN CALIFORNIA

A STRAIGHTFORWARD statement of the number and occupation of the Japanese in California—particularly useful at the present moment—appears in the April issue of the *Japan Magazine*, "A Representative Monthly of Things Japanese," published, and edited in English, in Tokyo. The writer, who does not sign his name, is frankly a Japanese, but he writes fairly and temperately.

Speaking of the immigration of Japanese to the Golden State, he says:

The first Japanese immigrants to America, some 40 in all, set out for California in 1869, not long after Japan herself was opened to the foreigner. From that time onward there has been a steady stream of immigration from year to year, culminating at last in numbers that tended to cause alarm among the laboring population of the west. At first the stream was naturally thin. In 1878 there

were only 120 Japanese in California. During the next ten years the number had increased to 1,000; and the ensuing decade saw it swell to 13,000; and by 1907 there were no less than 57,000 Japanese in the Golden State. Thus in a population of 2,377,569 the Japanese numbered 56,760, or about one-fortieth of the total inhabitants, comprising 44,368 males; 7,202 women; 2,703 boys and 2,487 girls. In 1908 the Japanese population of California had arisen to 60,780, the largest figure in the history of the country. The new immigration regulations, restricting the movement of Japanese to the United States, came into force shortly afterwards, and from that time the stream has grown smaller and smaller, and is still on the decline.

Most of the Japanese who come to California are engaged in agriculture. As to their number and influence, this writer says:

In 1911 the acreage under cultivation by Japanese in California was 239,720, mostly given up to potatoes, vineyards, orchards, berries and various vegetables; the total value of products amounting to no less than \$12,507,000 annually. As the total agricultural products of the state amounted to about \$58,000,000, it will be seen that the Japanese farmers produced nearly 20 per cent. of the whole. This takes no account of the amount of labor performed by Japanese on land over which they have no control. If this be reckoned, it might be said that the Japanese produce at least 90 per cent. of the total results of agriculture in California. More than fifty per cent. of the vineyard labor is in the hands of Japanese, and the same may be said of vegetable cultivation. Indeed it is not too much to say that the Japanese are the life of agricultural California.



JAPANESE AT WORK ON A CALIFORNIA FRUIT RANCH



JAPANESE LABORERS IN A CALIFORNIA CELERY FIELD

What the land would do without them is a question no one, not even their severest critics, has ever dared to answer.

In the districts surrounding the Bay of San Francisco the Japanese are an invaluable portion of the community. In the Alameda agricultural district the American population is about 26,000, while the Japanese is about 1,200, rising in the summer season to over 2,000. Some 200 are engaged in the salt fields; but the rest give their time to market gardening, orcharding and general agriculture; and without their assistance the orchards of the district could never place the fruit on the market in proper time and condition. It is their deft fingers that handle the millions of cherries, tomatoes and apricots that swell the market in season, and they also take an important place in the immense wheat harvest of the vast fertile valleys of the State.

In the northern portion of the great State there are some 16,500 Japanese, nearly all of whom are devoted to the tilling of the soil. Perhaps the most successful and important Japanese farmers of the State are in this northern district. Around Sacramento they are among the greatest fruit growers, vineyardists and vegetable producers the country knows.

The low-lying district along the river is tabooed by the native population, and given up almost wholly to the men from the rice fields of Nippon. Without the Japanese this whole fertile district would probably be idle and useless. Near Stockton alone there are about 4,000 Japanese farmers, all doing a brisk and productive business. I have seen a good deal of these; have lived near them and bought from them, and have always found them a practical, honest and enterprising set of men.

Describing the agricultural and horticultural beauties of the San Joaquin Valley, this writer says they could not have been developed without the Japanese laborers.

This vast harvest of fruit and grain could hardly be gathered in but for the help of Japanese hands. During the time of the anti-Asiatic agitation the number of Japanese in this district became somewhat reduced. Indians, Greeks, Mexicans and Italians took their places; but these were soon found to be inferior to the Japanese as practical orchardists and harvesters. The American managers freely admit that one Japanese proves equal to at least three or four of these other nationalities, when it comes to agriculture. It is now, I think, admitted that middle California cannot be fully developed without the assistance of Japanese labor.

As to the character of the Japanese workers the writer of this article is very explicit. He evidently speaks from an intimate knowledge of the country and his countrymen there. He says:

Round about Los Angeles the Japanese are the chief agriculturists and market gardeners. They form the most influential and enterprising of the green-grocers in the markets of the southern city, always outdoing natives and Chinese. The same is true of them along the coast towns. The Japanese farmer, as in his native land, is a sober, hardworking man, always trying to have his own little hut and his wife and family, when he is permitted to have a wife. He does not hang around the saloons and questionable places, wast-

ing his savings. It will indeed be a sad day for agriculture in California when the Japanese abandon it.

The Japanese in America are not all agrarian workers, however; they engage also in commerce and the professions, and in this respect are no less successful than the other immigrants settling down in the United States.

In trade the Japanese have an uphill fight; for the native population is likely to deal chiefly with its own tradesmen, so that the Japanese are left to cater to their own countrymen for the most part. As importers and exporters the Japanese are, however, coming more and more to occupy a position of importance in the trade of California. As hotel keepers, provisioners, laundrymen and cooks they are unexcelled, and are doing a very flourishing business. The income from each of the branches of enterprise mentioned was, last year, over \$1,000,000; while other arts and crafts are followed with varying degrees of success by large numbers of other Japanese. The most prosperous of this class are in San Francisco, where the Japanese population is now over 7,000. When one thinks of the handicaps they have had to contend with there, the marvel is that they have succeeded so well. In such trades as laundry business, tailoring, dyeing and shoemaking, the competition is extremely keen, and jealousy prevails to a great degree; but the Japanese are well holding their own. In Fresno, in middle California, the Japanese were at first separated from the commercial center of the native merchants; but the Japanese have now opened shops supplying natives and Japanese alike, and are doing well. The Japanese report that at least 70 per cent of their customers in Fresno are white people, or *pink* people, to speak with due respect for truth.

The Japanese in California also take a considerable share in the fisheries of the State. On this point we quote again:

First beginning at Monterey and Los Angeles, they now are to be seen engaged in the fisheries of almost every town along the coast, in many of which they almost monopolize this occupation. The Japanese fishermen not only supply a large part of the domestic market, but their canneries supply a further demand in Hawaii. In Los Angeles alone some seven-tenths of the fishery business is taken by the Japanese.

Considering the amount of discussion that has been caused by Japanese immigration to California, it may be taken for granted, says this writer, that "questions of social ethics and religion are among the most important that have to be faced by the immigrants in making good their right to live in America."

It will be admitted at the outset that the Japanese are as anxious for education, both for themselves and their children, as any people in the world. This is quite a characteristic of the Japanese in California, no less than among their fellow-coun-

trymen at home. When it is understood that the Japanese in California have a birth rate of about 1,000 a year, the problem of education becomes a pressing one. In 1911 there were found to be some 2,426 Japanese children of school age, that is, from 5 to 20 years of age. Of these, 582 attend American primary schools and 532 go to Japanese primary schools, in addition to which there are a number of Japanese children at various schools here and there through the State. The difficulty is that of the total number of school age not half have an opportunity of getting an education. One reason is that all those of exactly the age of five are not admitted to school, being less than five from an American point of view. Also there are numbers of parents who have not yet decided whether to send their children to Japanese schools or American schools; and so the children go nowhere. Moreover, in the agricultural districts many of the Japanese are so far from school that the children cannot go. There are also a number of Japanese at higher institutions of learning in California. Of these some 186 are at high schools, and at the various universities there are usually from 20 to 30 Japanese students. The Japanese in California spend about \$18,000 annually on their primary schools, including 11 kindergartens connected with the said schools. They also have established schools for the teaching of language, cooking and crafts. In fact they are doing all within their ability to fit themselves to take an intelligent part in the great civilization in which they find themselves placed.

The Japanese have not lost all their home ways and traditions.

As to religion, the immigrants are either Buddhists or Christians. The impetus is in favor of Christianity and most of the Japanese incline that way. They have their churches and their clergy, and the American Christians maintain missions for them; while at the various Christian meetings and conventions there is always a fair sprinkling of Japanese. Of Japanese churches there are at least 48 now in the State, with 42 pastors or missionaries, and the membership is about 2,600. Last year the members contributed some \$23,462 for the support of Christian work.

The Buddhist cause among the Japanese in California is under the auspices of Hongwanji sect, whose priests are laboring for the spreading of the faith among their countrymen. There are now about 14 places of worship, with an equal number of priests, and the amount annually contributed for the support of the religion is \$16,400 with a membership of some 4,663.

Summing up, this writer says:

It will be seen that on the whole the Japanese in California are in a prosperous condition; and that compared with the rest of the population they are no less morally and spiritually inclined than the Americans. Considering the prejudice with which they have had to contend they have entered to a marvellous extent into the life and activity of the country, and have taken a very important part in its development. There is no doubt that as the spirit of true humanity and civilization prevails, racial prejudice will give way to genuine neighborliness and sociality, and the Japanese will be as welcome in California as the immigrants of Europe.

MEXICAN FEUDALISM

THE question, "What is the matter with Mexico?" receives a partial answer in the *Metropolitan* for May from the pen of John Kenneth Turner, who has studied Mexican conditions for years at first hand and has been an eye witness of the recent upheavals in that country.

It is stated by an authority whom Mr. Turner deems trustworthy that during the past two and a half years nearly 100,000 Mexicans have died by bullet, sword or bayonet, while property to the value of tens of millions of dollars has been destroyed, and business has been all but ruined. At the same time the poverty of the nation has grown more and more acute. For the cause of all this Mr. Turner does not look to political conditions alone; he believes that democracy has not failed in Mexico, for it has never been tried there. Indeed, except in a secondary sense, he denies that democracy itself is now the issue. He finds the key to the whole situation in one word—feudalism. While the civilized world generally has abolished the feudal system, it still flourishes in all its essentials in Mexico.

The revolution that drove out Porfirio Diaz, according to Mr. Turner, was not fought to put Madero in the presidential chair, since many Mexicans took up arms who had never heard of Madero, and others who were unfriendly toward him from the first. What Madero's followers were really fighting for was something far more important than their leader's personal fortunes. The revolution was really a spontaneous uprising of the Mexican people to put an end to certain intolerable conditions, practically all of which were integral parts of the feudal system.

Specifically, some of these conditions are summarized thus by Mr. Turner:

Land holdings are concentrated to a greater degree in Mexico to-day than they were in France in 1789. Seven thousand families hold practically all the arable land. If the distribution were proportionately the same as it is in the United States, one million Mexican families would be in possession of titles to landed property. In the

state of Morelos, the center of the Zapatist revolt, twelve *haciendados* (proprietors) own nine-tenths of the farming property. In Chihuahua, the center of the agrarian revolution in the north, the Terrazas family holds nearly twenty million acres, which comprise nearly all the tillable soil of that state. The greater portion of the state of Yucatan is held by thirty men, kings of sisal hemp. The territory of Quintana Roo, which is double the size of Massachusetts, is divided among eight companies. When I visited Madero on January 27, he unrolled a map of Lower California showing the land gifts of General Diaz. That territory, equal in area to Alabama, had been sold in five vast tracts for about three-fifths of a cent an acre.



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TYPICAL MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

In the United States the farmer is a humble person; in Mexico he is a king of millionaires. The typical farm in Mexico is not of one hundred and sixty acres, nor yet of sixteen hundred, but of a million. The Madero holdings in Coahuila run into the millions of acres. Nowhere in the world, not in India nor Egypt nor any country, are found the vast cotton plantations that are discovered in the state of Durango.

In a news dispatch regarding the operations of the rebels, which recently appeared in the Mexican papers, it was casually mentioned that on one farm in the state of Puebla, the Atencingo, the rebels had burned two million pesos' worth of sugar cane. If the crop standing in the fields was worth two million pesos, how much might the farm itself be worth?

Instead of showing a tendency to break up, this feudal system has been steadily growing stronger. Always, since the beginning of Spanish rule in Mexico, land has been held in huge tracts and there have been feudal lords and serfs. In Spanish times, however, and for some years after independence was

achieved, a considerable proportion of the common people had farms of their own, but, under Diaz, nearly all of these small holdings were swept away. They were swallowed up by the big farms. Production, however, was a secondary consideration; only a small proportion of the million-acre farms are cultivated. The chief reason why the little farm was grabbed by the wealthy landlord, says Mr. Turner, was to prevent the people from working for themselves. Having lost their lands, they had no other means of livelihood except to become peons on the big farms.

Another reason for increasing farm holdings, of course, was to hold them for speculative purposes. Whatever the motive, the result of this land concentration was to give to Mexico a system analogous, in all the essentials, to the feudal system of Europe in the nineteenth century.

Not only did the Mexican feudal lord gain the power to dictate the daily living of the peon, but he also held and exercised, practically speaking, the power of life and death

itself. "In the capital was a written constitution which proclaimed that all men were free, but to a man who owned a million acres and ten thousand peons, this constitution meant nothing, and it meant nothing to the peons." The general result of the feudal system in Mexico, as Mr. Turner views it, is that the country has fallen far behind her neighbors in everything that stands for progress. While tremendously rich in natural resources, Mexico is very poor when it comes to products, especially in agricultural products. A large proportion of the million-acre farms lie fallow. So long as the peon is so cheap that primitive methods are cheaper than modern methods, modern machinery will not be introduced. Only a small proportion of the Mexican population has any money to spend for anything, and so there is almost no home market for the products of the country. Many of the richest Mexican families live in Europe and never visit the country from which they derive their sustenance. More than half the population of the country are peons.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN BRITAIN

THE beginnings of the English Church, like those of many other institutions of widespread influence, writes Mr. Albert Porter in the *Churchman* (New York), are to be found in the least likely place.

Not at Westminster, at Canterbury, or at Winchester need we search for the site of the first Christian church in Britain: we shall find it in the heart of an agricultural country. Although easy of access from London (131 miles) and from the cathedral city of Bristol (35½ miles), the quaint little town of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, is visited by comparatively few Americans. . . . To Churchmen especially is the region of interest by reason of the fact that here for nineteen hundred years the observances of the Christian religion have been maintained without a break, and also that here, five hundred years before St. Augustine set up his *cathedra* at Canterbury, had been planted the first Christian church in Britain.

As with much of the early history of England, the first information about Glastonbury comes from a monkish record. In this case it is William of Malmesbury who, in his "De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ," relates the legend.

In the year 63 Joseph of Arimathea and eleven disciples, sent over from Gaul by St. Philip, came to this district and sought to convert the British king Arviragus, who, while declining baptism, gave to them a certain island "surrounded by

marshes and called Ynis-witren" ("glassy island" or "island of glassy water"). The region abounded in withes or osiers, and of these Joseph and his disciples built in honor of the Blessed Virgin a little church, the walls of which were "wattled all round." About a hundred years later two missionaries, sent to England by Pope Eleutherus, came to Ynis-witren and established there a fraternity of anchorites by whom the wicker structure, the *Vetusta Ecclesia* or "old church," was restored and repaired. . . . When St. Patrick came to Glastonbury, as Ynis-witren was now called, he found "twelve hermits living here apart, in cells and caves; he taught them to live together in common, and appointed himself their abbot." St. Patrick held the office for thirty-nine years, and was buried in 472 "in the *Vetusta Ecclesia* on the south side of the altar."

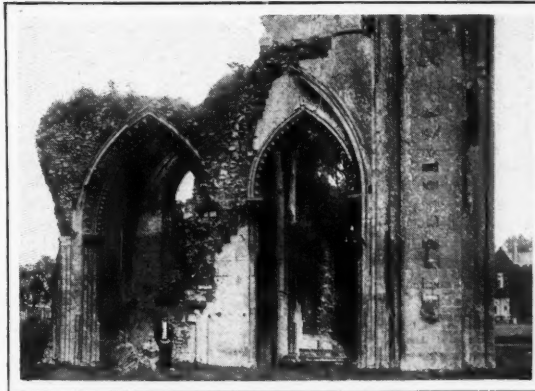
It is not necessary to depend on mere monkish legend for support of the claim put forth for the Glastonbury site; for, as the article says:

All writers on the subject, and there are many of them, agree on the one fact that in British or Roman times a chapel or an oratory was built at Glastonbury by converts—whether disciples or apostles—of the best materials they could find, and that this low, wattled structure was venerated under the name of *Vetusta Ecclesia* as the first Christian church in Britain.

According to an old brass plate, formerly affixed to a pillar in one of the Glastonbury

churches, the dimensions of the old church were: length, 60 feet; breadth, 26 feet. The black-letter inscription on this plate, besides recording the arrival of Joseph of Arimathea and his colleagues, stated that St. David, Archbishop of Menovia, added a chancel at the east end of this church which he had

adorned with "a sapphire of inestimable value." And "it is interesting to note here that at the dissolution of monasteries, under Henry VIII, among the lists of jewels, vestments, shrines, etc., delivered to the king, occurs the following entry: 'Item delyvered into his Majestie the same day (25th of May) a superalture garnished with silver and gilt, called the great Saphire of Glasgonburge.'" Ina, king of the West Saxons, besides plentifully endowing the monastery of Glaston-



GLASTONBURY ABBEY, ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND

seventh century had been cased with boards) with its ornaments and treasures." Henry II, who had held the abbey for some time, at once proceeded to rebuild, and "where, from the beginning, the *Vetusta Ecclesia* had stood, he built the Church of St. Mary with stones of the most perfect workmanship, profusely ornamented." The remains of this church are among the most striking features of the abbey ruins to-day.

bury, built a great church, known as the *Major Ecclesia*, which existed together with the old church when Turstinus, the first Norman abbot, succeeded. The two edifices stood until May 25, 1184, on which date "a conflagration destroyed the whole monastery, including the venerated *Vetusta Ecclesia* (which in the

SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA

THE development of our western States and the new impetus what will be given them by the opening of the Panama Canal are discussed in a recent issue of the *Deutsche Revue*, (Berlin). The writer, after a most suggestive comparison of the sharply contrasting civilizations of the Atlantic and Pacific nations of the globe, takes up the possibilities in store for our western States and for foreign nations in connection with them, by the completion of the canal. He says in substance:

The strongest expression of the self-consciousness of the American West is the plan of making the international exposition in San Francisco coincident with the opening of the Panama Canal. In the eastern States little attention is given to the idea. Even leading circles seem scarcely cognizant of it, while their press is almost silent on the subject. Interest increases on entering the region of the Rockies and reaches its climax in San Francisco.

What seems the indifference of the East may be partially jealousy. For the East

owns the railroads which want to hold the West and which may be compelled, on account of the canal, to reform their management and radically revise their rates. The East has hitherto been the "middle-man" for the products of the West. The opening of the canal may change all that. The East, finally, holds the political power. This will diminish in proportion to the increase of population and progress of the West.

In conclusion, the writer dwells on the new opportunities which the canal will open up for European, and particularly German, trade with our Pacific States. The opening of the canal, he says, will mean not so much the replacement of one trade route by another as a fundamental change in the economic position of our Far West, which may be expected, for the first time, to assert its commercial independence and seek its own connections with the world at large.

The Pacific nations have recognized the significance of the moment. Japan was the first to appear on the scene in San Francisco, and was

followed by the western states of South America because they anticipate a repetition of their own progress. Haltingly the European nations stand back, and the American East is apparently indifferent. We can not, indeed, tell what the Europeans can bring back from San Francisco, but one thing is certain—that success will come to him only who is right on the spot, because enterprises which are waiting to be developed may still be turned in one direction or another. I urge, therefore, that Germany be not found wanting at San Francisco. She must look upon the American West as a separate entity, and as belonging to the circle of the Pacific nations.

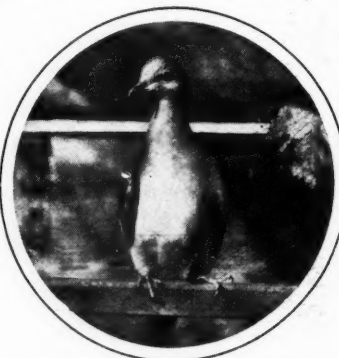
In an article in the *Gegenwart* (Berlin), special stress is laid on what the writer regards as the inevitable effect which the canal must have upon our tariff policy. He says:

Their absurd tariff policy has hitherto rendered it impossible for the United States to have a mer-

chant marine. It is not to be assumed, however, that this condition will endure forever. It is probably, rather, that Uncle Sam, whose folly will be glaringly shown up through the new canal, will change his commercial policy in such a way that he may be placed in a position to exploit in his own interest the favorable natural conditions which his vast country enjoys as regards the shipping trade. The value and significance of the splendid position occupied by the United States between the two great oceans will be infinitely increased both for military and peaceful purposes after the work of piercing the Isthmus shall have been completed. Is it conceivable that the Yankees will not utilize the great advantages of a route, for example, from New York to Australia, shorter by three or four thousand miles? Since their present tariff would render the value of the future commercial routes illusory for them, it must be logically assumed that those able business men will bethink themselves, and by appropriate changes in the tariff secure a part of England's shipping trade.

THE LAST PASSENGER PIGEON

THE magazine *Bird Lore* for April is largely devoted to the pathetic story, we were about to say, tragedy, of the passenger pigeon. There are articles by leading authorities on the history and habits of this once-familiar American bird, and the causes which brought about its extinction. These articles are illustrated by a remarkable series of photographs of living birds made in 1898, but never before published.



PASSENGER PIGEON—PARENT BIRD

Mr. E. H. Forbush, the naturalist, characterizes the passenger pigeon as one of the greatest zoölogical wonders of the world. It was formerly the most abundant gregarious species ever known in any land, ranging over the greater part of North America, but apparently it has disappeared to the last bird. The offering of prizes for three years in succession did not succeed in producing so much as a feather of the bird, yet there are many people now living who have seen the sky literally darkened by clouds of pigeons and the markets overcrowded with dead birds. Mr. Forbush declares that the destruction of the passenger pigeon began within forty years after the first settler entered New England, and that until about the year 1895 the netting of the passenger pigeon in North America never ceased. Finally, in 1878, the pigeons, having been driven by persecution from many States,

concentrated in a few localities in Michigan, where a great slaughter took place. The Michigan nesting-grounds were the last of great extent to be recorded. Smaller nestings were known for ten years afterward, and many pigeons were seen and killed. But after 1890 the pigeons grew fewer in number, until 1898, when the photographs were taken, two of which are reproduced herewith. Since that year there have

been only two apparently authentic instances of the capture of the passenger pigeon.

Now for the last living passenger pigeon of which we have any information. David Whittaker, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, procured a pair of young birds from an Indian in northeastern Wisconsin in 1888. During the eight succeeding years, fifteen birds were bred from this pair, six males and nine females. A part of this flock finally went to Professor C. O. Whitman, of Chicago University. In 1904 Professor Whitman had ten birds, but his flock, weakened by confinement and inbreeding, gradually decreased in number. The original Whittaker flock decreased also, and in 1908 there were but seven left. All of these died but one female, which was sent to the Cincinnati Zoölogical Society. At that time the society had a male about twenty-four years of age, which has died since. The female in Cincinnati, so far as I know, is living still, and in all probability is the last passenger pigeon in existence.

Protected and fostered by the hand of man, she probably has outlived all the wild birds, and remains the last of a doomed race.

In the opinion of Mr. Forbush, all theories that are brought forward to account for the destruction of the birds by other causes than man's agency are absolutely inadequate.

There was but one cause for the diminution of the birds, which was widespread, annual, perennial, continuous, and enormously destructive—their persecution by mankind.

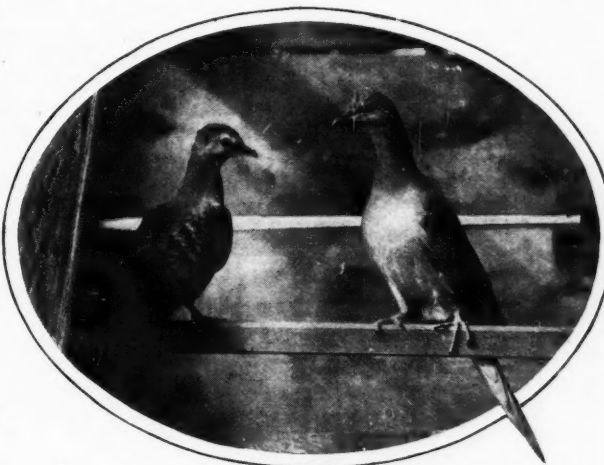
Every great nesting-ground known was besieged by a host of people as soon as it was discovered, many of them professional pigeoners, armed with all the most effective engines of slaughter known. Many times the birds were so persecuted that they finally left their young to the mercies of the pigeoners, and even when they remained most of the young were killed and sent to the market and the adults were decimated. The average life of a pigeon in nature is possibly not over five years. The destruction of most of the young birds for a series of years would bring about such a diminution of the species as occurred soon after 1878. One egg was the complement for each nest. Before the country was settled, while the birds were unmolested, except by Indians and other natural enemies, they bred in large colonies. This, in itself, was a means of protection, and they probably doubled their numbers every year by changing their nesting places two or three times yearly, and rearing two or three young birds to each pair. Later, when all the resources of civilized man were brought to bear against them,

their very gregariousness, which formerly protected them, now insured their destruction; and when at last they were driven to the far North to breed, and scattered far and wide, the death rate rapidly outran the birth rate. Wherever they settled to roost or to nest, winter or summer, spring or fall, they were followed and destroyed until, unable to raise young, they scattered over

the country pursued everywhere, forming targets for millions of shotguns, with no hope of safety save in the vast northern wilderness, where the rigors of nature forbade them to procreate. Thus they gradually succumbed to the inevitable and passed into the unknown. Were it possible to obtain an accurate record of the receipts of pigeon shipments in the markets of the larger cities only from 1870 to 1895, the enormous numbers

sold and the gradual decrease in the sales would exhibit, in the most graphic and convincing manner possible, the chief cause of the passing of the passenger pigeon.

While we have been wondering why the pigeons disappeared, the markets have been reaching out for something to take their place, and we have witnessed also the rapid disappearance of the Eskimo Curlew, the Upland Plover, the Buff-breasted Sandpiper, and the Golden Plover, from the same cause. Shall we awake in time to save any of these birds, or the many others that are still menaced with extinction by this great market demand? No hope can be held out for the future of these birds until our markets are closed to the sale of native wild game.



A PAIR OF PASSENGER PIGEONS

(From a photograph taken at Wood's Hole, Mass., in 1898 by J. G. Hubbard, and reproduced in *Bird Lore* for the first time.)

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS IN ITALY

THE manifold advantages of open-air instruction in the case of delicate children, especially of those having a predisposition to tuberculous disease, are quite generally realized. In a recent bulletin of La Scuola di Roma, Signor Grilli gives some particulars concerning the utilization of this idea in Rome, where there are at present six schools of this type in operation, while in many of the other schools provision is made for giving outdoor instruction to the pupils during a part of the session.

The open-air schools, properly so called, constitute what might be termed "school colonies." Here are grouped together from the different city schools those children whose physical condition indicates the special need of an abundance of fresh air and sunlight. To secure this and at the same time afford the children protection in bad weather, pavilions of a special type have been built, with removable walls, so that while constituting closed but well-ventilated halls in bad weather, they give merely a roof shelter in fair.

Of the conditions governing these open-air schools, Signor Grilli writes:

The boys and girls admitted to the classes are in school daily, except Sundays, from 8 A. M. to sundown. They are provided gratis with three meals daily and their school tasks are suitably reduced, but two and one-half hours daily study being required, divided into half-hour periods, alternating with periods of absolute rest, play, respiratory exercises, or light gymnastics. The medical examination made before reception into the school is repeated twice a month, so as to determine the results of the physico-psychic treatment.

The limitation of the hours of study, with the corresponding reduction of mental effort and nerve waste; the pure air constantly renewed; the light, air, and sun baths, supplemented by a weekly bath in pure water; the provision of simple, pure, substantial food and of Ruspini syrup; the alternation of study and play, of exercise and repose, the substitution of the intuitive for the verbal method of teaching; the constant watchfulness of doctors and teachers; the pleasant companionship of these fresh young souls, unfolding like flowers under the beneficent influence of natural forces; all these contribute to render this type of school effective.

These schools are in a measure "peripatetic," as the children are furnished with specially constructed, portable chair-desks,

which make it possible to hold sessions occasionally in various parts of the city, in the Coliseum, in the Janiculum, etc., where the pupils may study the history of Rome surrounded by the monuments of her glorious past.

In order to extend the benefits of this plan as widely as possible, arrangements have been made in several other schools to give the pupils open-air instruction for at least a part of the school session, each class in turn being transferred for a brief period to a court, garden or terrace connected with the school building. In the schools of this class one free repast is provided for the children, if necessary, or the parents share the expense of this meal equally with the school, if they are able to do so. Of this category Signor Grilli says:

Given the poor condition of some old school buildings, destined indeed soon to disappear to make place for the fine modern edifices now being constructed, the schools of this type represent a transition stage, soon to pass away. When all the projected school buildings shall have been erected, there will be an opportunity to establish new open-air schools in the environs of the Eternal City, or in urban villas, where each morning at the school hour, thanks to the development of rapid transit facilities, our children may be sent forth into the open country. Here they can at once drink from the pure springs of knowledge and absorb the life-giving forces of Nature. The proposed permanent school colony at Ostia, to be called *Il sole per tutti*, "The Sun for All," will be typical of what can be accomplished in this direction.

MAKING OUR ARMY MORE EFFICIENT

FIFTEEN years ago this summer our little army went through its first experience of real war in a generation and only a week was needed to show its unpreparedness for even a trifling skirmish like that with Spain. Writing in *Everybody's* for May, Stephen Bonsal recalls the story of the high staff officer who said in the presence of President McKinley: "We had the finest little army the world has ever seen. We spent thirty laborious years in perfecting and polishing it. It worked like a charm in time of peace; but one week of war, sir, has smashed it into smithers."

It is Mr. Bonsal's contention that the staff officer's statement was not only absolutely true when it was made, but that the army collectively is no more efficient in 1913 than it was in 1898,—that if it were called upon to-day to do an army's work essentially the same thing would happen that happened in 1898.

Our fighting units, as Mr. Bonsal points out, are still dismembered; in some important particulars the army is distinctively weaker than it was before 1898; and, of course, as one result of the war with Spain, its responsibilities are greatly increased and its fields vastly broadened. While there have been improvements in several of the arms, its progress has not been uniform or coordinated.

Supposing war to have been declared with some foreign power, this is what would happen to a typical skeleton infantry regiment of the United States army. All the regimental fractions would repair to the regimental headquarters, probably, or assemble in the field, for frequently our regiments are divided into two or three parts and are living at widely separated posts. It is an actual fact that some colonels had never even seen all the fractions of their regiments until the recent mobilization in Texas. Mr. Bonsal

makes it clear, however, that it is not vitally important that a colonel should have a speaking acquaintance with his regiment in time of peace, since there is not one chance in a thousand that he will command it in time of war. The probabilities are that the colonel of our typical skeleton regiment will, upon the outbreak of war, either retire for age or become a major-general and command a division which will have to be improvised after the emergency is at hand. The lieutenant-colonel, in turn, will probably become a brigadier-general and command an improvised brigade, and the majors of our regiment will go to other regiments as colonels and lieutenant-colonels.

As a result, Mr. Bonsal deems it quite possible, and even probable, that within a week after war is declared our average skeleton regiment will find itself with only a dozen officers out of fifty above the rank of sergeant-major who are not absolutely new and untried for the duties they are hurriedly called upon to assume.

This, however, is only a part of the story. Our typical regimental company is only thirty-three strong, with perhaps sixteen men reporting daily for military duty, while the others are collecting garbage, cutting grass, and performing other non-military duties. These sixteen men drilled by a lieutenant, a sergeant, or a corporal, are well grounded in the manual of arms and are of fair physique. Suddenly with them are incorporated a hundred men, perhaps the rawest recruits direct from the recruiting station, "and this conglomeration of inexperienced officers and untrained men sooner or later is sent to the front masquerading as a war-strength regiment of the United States army."

This statement seems to be no exaggeration of what might be expected to happen in the event of war. "None of our military organizations or units has within itself a capacity for systematic expansion. A favored organization can only reach its field-service strength by despoiling or even absolutely putting out of existence less fortunate organizations, or by swamping a handful of trained soldiers with a deluge of recruits."

A step in advance has been taken, however, by those in authority:

To test a new plan of organization, last fall the War Department actually built up an infantry regiment in form and strength as it should be according to the proposed standards, sent it into the field, and tried it out under field-service conditions.

This provisional regiment was some nineteen hundred men strong. It was complete in every

detail. It had every officer present, and every man. It marched for days, and was together for weeks in maneuvers, serving as a regiment of an imaginary division. It put to practical test the new infantry drill regulations.

It was a success in every way. It established the fact that, with no increase of officers and no increase in means of transportation, it was possible to increase the number of infantry rifles on the firing-line of a division by thirty-three per cent., while taking up in road space on the march but sixteen per cent. more than the division now officially prescribed. And to increase the rifles on the firing-line and to decrease the road space occupied on the march are the important factors in war.

But to make that provisional regiment for experimental purposes the parts of three different regiments, as now organized, had to be combined. These three regiments are now restored to their former state; but the provisional regiment, which spelt economy and meant efficiency, is, like the San Antonio Division, gone because of lack of authority for its continued maintenance.

While the concentration of troops in San Antonio, Texas, about two years ago cost millions of dollars, it would have been cheap at any price if the lesson taught could only be learned and taken to heart. That mobilization proved that in individual efficiency our commissioned officers and enlisted men were the equals, if not the superiors, of any military force in the world. This efficiency was shown in the company, in the battalion, and perhaps in the regiment—though not so clearly here: for the moment when the company and battalion and regimental units were merged into what our men were taught to call a tactical division—which they had never seen, much less taken part in before—it must be confessed frankly that much of the efficiency disappeared.

The War Department has developed a comprehensive plan of organization that will not only save money, but will place within our grasp at all times a small yet elastic army which will have fighting efficiency in time of need. This plan has not been generally understood. Newspaper accounts, while the project was under development, spoke of the general staff's plans to increase the regular army sevenfold. Nothing of the kind has been planned by the general staff. "The plan as worked out does not seek to add immediately a single officer or man to the regular army. There will be no increased military expenditures resulting from the adoption of the plan. On the contrary, there will be a considerable reduction in the actual cost of the military establishment of to-day and vast economy in any future development. The project, in brief, seeks to make the best of whatever we have in the way of military resources to-day, notwithstanding the bad proportions of different parts of the army. It plans a tactical organization immediately useful in time of emergency; eventual escape from territorial bondage which now prevents

the use of the army as a fighting machine; a gradual redistribution of the troops as the abandonment of useless and expensive posts becomes possible; and new, more economical and more military methods of quartering the troops. It covers the organization not only of the regular army but of the militia for war purposes and of the volunteers that would have to be raised if serious war came; it provides an organization into which all these forces will fit."

Mr. Bonsal shows that the territorial system, that by which the army is now administered, is extravagant, and for purposes of war preparation, as well as for actual hostilities, is most ineffectual.

It can not be denied that most of our army posts are very badly placed for our present needs. Some 50 per cent. of them were located—and generally well located, for the time—during the prairie-trail and canoe-travel period of our development. Of recent years here and there a post

of strategic value has been erected; but more often than not these modern creations do not fit into any scheme of a possible war; they are simply costly monuments to the local pride and the national influence of one of those active, rustling politicians who were good providers for their constituents.

Posts should not be retained because they were useful in the War of 1812 or during the Black Hawk disturbance; and of course our Indian frontier has ceased to exist, as have the military necessities which this state of affairs imposed. *Fifty per cent. of the present army posts should be sold, or abandoned.*

The efficiency of the army would be immensely increased if it were garrisoned in large units around certain railway centers which would permit a wide range of rapid mobilization. The value or want of value of most of our inland posts should be a question of transportation facilities. If we say one thousand men stationed at Chicago have a radius of six hundred miles in twenty-four hours, while if they remained at Fort Oglethorpe or Fort Russell they would have a radius of only two hundred miles, then the Chicago position to meet invasion or repress internal disorders would be three times as valuable; and here also the men could be subsisted at a smaller cost.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF SOUTH AMERICA

THE prospects of a more or less intimate alliance of the three leading South American countries are passed in review by Prof. Vicente Gay, in *España Moderna*. Of the causes favoring such an alliance he says:

The idea of the so-called American A. B. C., designating a union of the three South American republics Argentina, Brazil and Chili, originates according to some writers in a reaction of the South American countries against the attitude assumed by the great European powers in the conflicts provoked by a failure to meet debt obligations on the part of some South American republics. Others, again, prefer to see in it a reaction against the influence of the United States. Essentially, however, it is simply the instinct of self-preservation that impels the South American countries to draw together and to increase their armaments. The question of the Orcaes between Argentina and Great Britain, the Alsop claim, between the United States and Chili, the sanitary question raised by Italy in regard to the Italians in Argentina, are instances in point, showing how the South American republics may be treated. The slightest fault, committed in relation to the subjects in the interests of any one of the great powers, immediately results in the sending of an ultimatum, and often in the humiliation of the Latin American country. The republics of Central America, more especially, offer many examples of this. These are, then, some of the facts tending to promote the development of the idea of a union, or alliance of the South American A. B. C., this being in reality the imitation of a South American imperialism.

The writer admits that the recent death of Baron Rio Branco may be considered to have

removed one of the obstacles to such a combination, for there can be no doubt that the great ex-minister of Brazil was animated with anything but friendly feeling toward Argentina. In order to pave the way for a better understanding between the two countries, it was essential that all disturbing questions and old animosities should be as far as possible eliminated, and this task has been ably forwarded by the efforts of President Fonseca of Brazil and those of his chief assistants, Señor Lauro Muller and Dr. Campos Sellos, the latter being intrusted with the representation of Brazil in Argentina. Professor Gay proceeds to note the change of policy on the part of Brazil in the following words:

The new Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs appreciates the necessity of smoothing over difficulties and of casting aside the wild dreams of his predecessor, realizing the impossibility of dominating Argentina, owing to lack of money and armaments, and also to the lack of homogeneity in the Brazilian nation. He perceived the atmosphere of distrust resulting from the foreign policy of Rio Branco, at once provocative and ambitious, and with great good sense, entirely disregarding the outcries of a vain-glorious press and of a minority which had embraced Rio Branco's ideas, he has sent to Buenos Ayres Dr. Campos Sellos, an ex-president of the republic, a persona grata in Argentina, a man possessing great diplomatic skill and one highly esteemed in the social and political circles of the Argentine capital, where his choice has been looked upon as a proof of friendship and confidence on the part of Brazil, and an assurance of that

country's desire to put an end to the alarmist propaganda and the groundless animosities of the past few years.

Chili, the other nation to enter into this triple alliance in South America, has applauded the rapprochement of the two sister peoples, with both of whom it preserves the best relations. The friendship between Chili and Brazil is of old date and has not been interrupted by any troublesome questions. As to Argentina, since the recent agreements, every day has served to augment her confidence in her ancient rival, Chili, and to-day, surprising as it may seem, these two peoples offer the best example of a confraternity between South American nations.

As the material value of any alliance between nations must depend in a considerable measure upon the means of offense and defense, Professor Gay concludes by summing up

the naval resources of Brazil, Chili and Argentina. The last named country will soon have in commission two of the most powerful dreadnoughts afloat, and efforts are being made to induce the Chambers to make an appropriation for a third vessel of this type; three warships are already in service, as well as four protected cruisers and forty torpedo boats; six destroyers and a submarine are in construction. Chili will soon have a dreadnought of 28,000 tons, the Valparaíso, and the keel of another will shortly be laid down; the construction of four destroyers and of two submarines is being actively pushed. Brazil has now in commission three dreadnoughts, seven cruisers, fifteen torpedo boats, and several destroyers and submarines. While the enemies of the projected alliance see in it a source of danger, Professor Gay regards it as an eminently prudent measure, dictated by the past history of South America.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF CHRISTIANITY

A BOOK which appeared about a year ago entitled "Foundations, A Statement of Christian Belief in Terms of Modern Thought," by seven Oxford men, suggests to a writer in the *Nineteenth Century and After* for April (Edwyn Bevan) an illuminating and inspiring study of the "Present Position of Christianity."

The verdict of history has not yet been pronounced, says this writer, in his introductory paragraphs. "Christianity has neither won the whole of mankind nor gone as yet the way of the ancient religions of Egypt and Babylon." The present state of things, he continues, is felt by both Christians and the opponents of Christianity to be transitional. "Transitional to what?"

It is a fundamental fact of religious complexity to-day, says Mr. Bevan, that "the division between Christians and non-Christians is not peculiar to any class or social grade or level of culture, but exists everywhere and at all levels." Taking up these different "levels" upon which Christianity and the opponents of Christianity exist in the modern world, this writer in the *Nineteenth Century* sets forth the general attitude maintained by the so-called Rationalist. He points out the fact that there is no longer any conflict between science and religion in what is known as natural science. Scientific geology was irreconcilable with the old Hebrew cosmogonies; biology left no

place for the Garden of Eden . . . but the great mass of educated Christian opinion has adjusted itself to this and there is no longer any collision on these fields."

It is in anthropology, philosophy, and experimental psychology, continues this writer, that Christianity has to defend itself to-day, particularly in the field of philosophy. During the past half century, however, it is not only the beliefs of the Christian Church that have changed, but the dogmas of the scientists as well.

If educated Christians have abandoned some of the beliefs of their grandfathers, time has dealt rudely with the fabric of the old Victorian rationalism. True, the first chapter of Genesis is now esteemed out of date as science, though it continues to have its value as a literary monument. The "Synthetic Philosophy" is also out of date as science; whether it continues to have value as a literary monument may be questioned.

It is all a question of "endless shades and degrees and combinations."

It is not as if a hesitating and hard-driven Christianity were enclosed by a body of opinion, vast, compact, and victorious. There is, no doubt, some confusion of belief within the Church, but outside of it what we see to-day is chaos. Hundreds, no doubt, start up to bear witness against Christianity; the difficulty, as it was of old in the case of the founder, is to discover two whose witness agrees together. If we sometimes find it a hard problem What to believe, it is no less hard a problem What to disbelieve. Supposing that Christianity is not

true, does that mean that every single assertion, which it implies, is untrue? If not, which are we to reject? In answer to such a question we can get to-day, from the non-Christian world, nothing but a babel of voices.

If there are many, still formally members of a Christian Church, who have rejected a mass of beliefs characteristic of Christians in former generations, there are not a few people who stand outside all religious communities and abjure the name of Christian, and who yet have adopted as their personal beliefs large elements of the Christian tradition. There is nothing commoner to-day than to hear people denounce "dogma." What they mean by "dogma" is any belief which they themselves may happen to have discarded. There is a type of Christian who cries aloud that we need to turn from the "dogma of the Churches" to the Living Christ. But the belief in the Living Christ appears a dogma to the Unitarian who feels he has got to something real in the Fatherhood of God. The conception of God as a Person is still dogma from the standpoint represented by an eminent French Protestant, the late A. Sabatier. To Höfding, however, the Danish philosopher, who wrote a well-known book on the Philosophy of Religion, Sabatier does not seem radical enough. Sabatier still habitually uses phrases of God, *as if* he were personal. We must give that up, Höfding says, and we touch the ground at last in the bare belief that the Universe is somehow of such a nature that "values will be conserved." But do we? This optimistic supposition will seem a dogma to the man who holds that we know absolutely nothing about the Reality behind phenomena, although there is even here a possibility of dogma creeping in, if we are not careful. If we assert definitely that the ground of the Universe is Unknowable, we may be taxed with dogma by the man who does not know enough about it, even to say whether it is in its essence unknowable or not,

who will go no further than to say that he personally does not know. It will be seen that it is no simple matter to get rid of Christian belief. The Christian Church has suffered great changes in the last half-century, but it has seen around it system after system arise, have its day of pride and power, and with strange rapidity sink into obsolescence. Spencer and Haeckel, except for the less-cultured classes, are gone; Comtism is a thing of the past; Pragmatism is already *vieux jeu*; Nietzsche from a prophet is becoming an interesting literary phenomenon; Bergson himself is beginning to experience the inevitable reaction to the vehemence of his popular *réclame*. Whatever weaknesses the non-Christian world may discover in Christianity, it has so far not been able in Europe to put forward any rival to it of equal permanence and power. And one has to notice how much of the vague and informal religiosity which runs through the modern world, far outside the confines of the Christian Body, depends for its existence upon the tradition of the Christian Church. It exhibits—to use the figure of a shrewd observer, Ernst Troeltsch—variations played by each virtuoso according to his individual fancy upon the Christian theme.

It cannot be denied, says Mr. Bevan, in conclusion, that the leaders of the Christian body have abandoned some of the beliefs attacked by rationalists two generations ago.

If, however, any enemy thinks that Christianity has thereby been brought nearer to destruction, nearer to abandoning its central and essential faith, the facts hardly seem to bear out his confidence. . . . One may, I think, divine that the Christian Church will advance its cause in the days lying before us only by exhibiting a type of life, the love life, realized and practised.

FOR EFFICIENCY, NOT WEALTH, IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

THE difficulty the President and the Secretary of State have always found in appointing competent persons to positions in the diplomatic and consular service, owing to the meager salaries paid therefor, has been often discussed and debated in the periodical press. *The American Journal of International Law* (quarterly), devotes five pages to editorial comment on this subject, in its current issue.

Alluding to the fact that the government is generally limited in its choice of men to represent it abroad to those possessing ample private means the writer quotes from General Foster's "Practice of Diplomacy," the following:

The great expense has debarred many prominent Americans from accepting diplomatic posts. Mr. Calhoun, in 1819, was offered the mission at Paris, but he answered that he was well aware that

a familiar practical acquaintance with Europe was indispensable to complete the education of an American statesman, and regretted that his fortune would not bear the cost of it. Again, in 1845, he was tendered the mission to England, but declined for the same reason. George William Curtis, Senator Hoar, and other able and cultured public men have likewise been forced to decline our highest diplomatic posts.

Many means have been suggested to open the diplomatic service to men of ability even if they have no fortune. It has been suggested that the standard of living for diplomats might profitably be changed, since it is an open question whether elaborate receptions and luxurious dinners really enable a diplomat to better accomplish his work.

The question is not whether an American ambassador or minister shall take part in the social life of the community in which he resides and represents his country, but as to the

extent of such participation measured by actual benefits to his country. It is related of the first Napoleon that, in approving the accounts of his ambassador to Russia, composed in large part of enormous outlays for wines and entertainment, he accompanied his approval with the curt comment that the ambassador should remember in the future that he was not sent to St. Petersburg to run a restaurant.

It is to be feared that the French ambassador in question is not the only public servant to whom this remark could be applied in the modified form that the diplomatic agent is not expected to keep open house for all comers.

There can be no doubt, continues the writer from whom we have been quoting, that the purchase of suitable residences for our diplomatic officers would go far to open the service to men of moderate means by enabling them to live upon their salaries without drawing upon their own personal savings,

but the residences built or purchased should be modest; otherwise the official salary would be spent in maintaining them and the situation might be worse than before, because the official residence would have to be occupied by the diplomatist whether he desired to do so or not.

On February 17, 1911, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase in foreign countries, at its discretion, sites and buildings for diplomatic and consular purposes.

Even if salaries should be raised and buildings acquired, there would still remain the question of permanency of position. In spite of the fact that many of our most successful representatives abroad have been taken directly from private life, it is nevertheless true, says the editor of the *Journal*, that, "without a diplomatic service permanent in character—that is to say, a service which offers a career—we are not always sure of getting the right man, and may lose him entirely before we want to." Of course all countries occasionally make appointments from the outside. Take the distinguished case of the distinguished Mr. Bryce. But it would seem that "such appointments should be the exception, not the rule." We quote again from the writer in the *Journal*.

Young men of ability should be encouraged to enter the diplomatic service and their salaries should be such as to support them in their positions. The ambassadors and ministers require a trained corps of assistants to enable them to do their work properly. Secretaries of legation should

not be chosen from men of means, which will inevitably be the case if their salaries are so small that they must contribute to their own support, and it is to be feared that there will not be sufficient encouragement to people dependent upon their own exertions, unless they can count upon permanency of tenure and promotion as a reward of merit.

A good deal of progress was made in this direction by President Roosevelt's executive order, continued and enlarged by his successor,

so that since President Roosevelt's administration original appointments as secretary of embassy and of legation have been made only after examination, and secretaries of embassy and legation have for faithful service been promoted to ministries. An efficiency record of the officers of the diplomatic service is kept, so that promotions may be based upon efficiency. A career is thus in process of formation, and it is to be hoped that the present administration will continue the precedents of its immediate predecessors in this regard.

The writer regrets that, "however admirable in theory, these executive orders may be defective in practice."

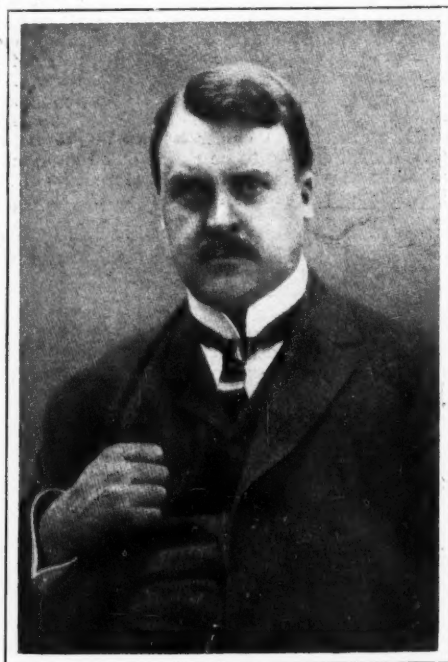
Political influence plays its part. A young man wishing to take the examination is required to be designated, and designation is a matter of influence. In a Republican administration Republicans would be designated, in a Democratic administration the tendency would be to designate Democrats. But the examination weeds out the unfit and supplies the embassies and legations with qualified secretaries.

Returning to the question of salaries, the international law *Journal* believes that a compromise may be reached which will give the President and Secretary of State free choice in filling the various posts in the diplomatic service at their disposal. The editor makes the following significant comment:

If it be found that receptions and dinners are essential, an entertaining fund can be created and the number, nature and kind of receptions and diplomatic dinners prescribed and paid for out of this fund, for, if it be to the advantage of the diplomat to receive and entertain, it becomes his duty to do so, and the duty being official, the means to meet it should be supplied.* It is feared, however, that the advantages of entertaining are exaggerated, just as our diplomats lay undue stress upon the advantages, indeed the necessities, of diplomatic costume. With Mr. Jefferson's statement concerning the alleged advantages of entertaining and lavish expenditure, may be quoted the statement of Andrew D. White on the matter of dress, who, as an experienced diplomatist, speaks with authority. "Truth compels me to add," he says, "that, having myself never worn anything save plain evening dress at any court to which I have been accredited, or at any function which I have attended, I have never been able to discover the slightest disadvantage to my country or myself from that fact."

THE ROMANCE OF THE SEA DEEPS

THREE comprehensive, scholarly works on oceanography furnish the basis of an article by Dr. E. A. Shipley, F. R. S., in the *Edinburgh Review*. Dr. G. Herbert Fowler's "Science of the Sea," and Mr. James Johnstone's "Life in the Sea" are English University publications. "The Depths of the Ocean,"¹ by Sir John Murray, of the *Challenger* Expedition, and Dr. Johan Hjort, Director of the Norse Fisheries, appears also



DR. JOHAN HJORT, DIRECTOR OF THE NORSE FISHERIES

in this country. In his highly entertaining review of these books, Dr. Shipley lures us with this introduction:

The passengers and the crew of a liner racing over the surface of the Atlantic are apt to imagine that under them is a vast layer of water of varying depth sparsely inhabited by a few fish. As a matter of fact the whole of this great ocean is teeming with life. If instead of taking ship we could take to the water and walk across the bed of the Atlantic to America, starting from the shores of Western Europe, we should in effect be traveling through a succession of new countries. Not only would the surrounding physical conditions vary as we advanced, but the animal and plant life would vary in correlation with the altering physical conditions.

He tells us how plant and animal life changes with the depth to which we descend. The deepest ocean pit yet sounded is in the Pacific, we are informed. It is 31,614 feet deep or 2,612 feet deeper than Mount Everest is high. The Atlantic has an average depth of from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms. Speaking of the plant and animal life at low levels, this writer tells us:

These cold waters are very still; at the bottom of the ocean there is a great calm. The waves that churn the surface overhead are unfelt at the depth of a few fathoms; even the great surface currents which stream along the upper waters of the ocean are hardly perceptible below some 200 fathoms. There are of course—as the wear and tear of cables teach us—places where deep-sea currents are strong; but on the whole the abysses of the sea are cold, noiseless, and motionless. The monotony of the surroundings is increased by the fact that no diurnal or seasonal change reaches those great depths. Summer and winter, spring and autumn, are to them unknown; for them there is no such thing as night and day, seed-time or harvest. Probably the inhabitants of these abysses breed all the year round, as land-forms do in the tropics. There we find insects and other animals showing no seasonal change of life, eggs, larvæ, chrysalises, imagoes all existing at one and the same time.

Deep-sea animals live at a tremendous pressure. Every five fathoms we descend in the sea the pressure increases by one atmosphere, and at a depth of 3000 fathoms the pressure on each square inch of the body of an animal amounts to three tons, whereas at the surface of the waters it is about fifteen pounds. So great is this pressure that unless special precautions are taken the glass of the thermometers which measure the bottom temperatures is crushed to powder.

The main distinctive fact about marine life, particularly at low depths, says Dr. Shipley, is rhythm. Quoting Mr. Johnstone and his book, "Life in the Sea," the reviewer says there is rhythm in the ocean.

There is a rhythm of the tide, a rhythm which corresponds with the rise and fall about twice every twenty-four hours, and that is involved in a still bigger fortnightly rhythm corresponding with the full and the new moon; for about half-way between these two phases the tide rises more slowly and to a lower height; and again, just as there is a half-daily and a half-monthly rhythm, so we have a half-yearly rhythm in the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. So regular are these rhythms that the tide is calculated years in advance, for all parts of the world, and navigators rely trustfully on these calculations, which are not found wanting.

This rhythmical change has impressed itself upon many marine organisms. As Mr. Johnstone reminds us, to keep cockles healthy in aquaria under artificial conditions one must run the water off the tank at least once a day so as to simulate a low tide. *Cuvoluta*—a small and lowly worm—which lives on the sand and burrows beneath it when the tide is ebbing off the beach, kept in a

¹ The Depths of the Ocean. By Sir John Murray and Dr. Johan Hjort. Macmillan. 821 pp., ill. \$7.

laboratory in vessels of sea-water; periodically burrows under the artificial sand at the bottom of the vessel when the real tide is normally going out. The phosphorescence of the surface organisms which we have noticed above only comes into play at best some time after sunset. If these surface organisms capable of producing phosphorescence be kept in an aquarium in a dark room the same remains true. Although they are exposed to no secular change of light and darkness, they only show their lights at a time when the outside world is dark. The same is true, as Gamble and Keble have shown, with the chameleon-shrimp, which in the sea shows a variety of protective coloring during the daytime but at night becomes a transparent blue. Hence it is obvious that the tide has produced an effect which is lasting on certain organisms even when they have been removed from their natural surroundings and from the tidal influence for considerable periods.

Then again we have a rhythmical change of temperature, which is fairly constant for given places in the sea. About February and March the sea is at its coldest, but it gradually warms up until in August it attains its highest normal tempera-

ture. Of course, in all these rhythms there are many disturbing features, such as the weather. But these can fairly easily be discounted. Just as we have an annual rise and fall of temperature, so do we have a daily one, the temperature being at its lowest about sunrise, and gradually rising till about the middle of the afternoon. And again, there is a fortnightly rhythm, inasmuch as near the land the sea is warmer in the summer just after the time of new or full moon, and colder at the same periods during the winter.

Other rhythms might be pointed out, such as those dependent on the intensity of sunlight, and on the degree of salinity, which in turn depends to a very large extent on the water circulation of the sea. The pulsing-up of the Gulf Stream is the direct result of this circulation and affects not only the warmth but the salinity of the waters on our western shores. "The water is saltiest when the drift is strongest, in the months of February to June, and is less salt when the drift is weakest, in the months of November to February." All these features have a profound influence on the life of the ocean; and a remote influence on land animals whose ancestry was marine.

THE ROENTGEN RAYS IN MEDICINE

THE earliest uses of the X-rays in medicine were for the location of foreign bodies, such as bullets, fragments of rock, splinters of bone, etc., which had been forced into the human body by violence, or such things as coins, buttons, bones, and pins, which had been accidentally swallowed, or had "gone down the wrong way," and become lodged in the air-passages, and for the location and the determination of the extent of internal injury due to fractured bones.

During the past few years, however, the field of this wonderful instrument has been vastly widened by improvements in technique and by the painstaking experiments and careful records made by numerous experts in various parts of the world.

It is now possible for the skilled Roentgenologist to study the condition and the movements of the hollow organs of the body, such as those constituting the alimentary canal, and even to note delicate tissue changes, such as those involved in the lesions occasioned by tuberculosis and cancer.

A recent number of *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin), contains an article on the subject, the less technical portions of which we offer an abstract of for our readers.

The author, Dr. Max Levy-Dorn, Berlin, begins by calling attention to the fact that observations may be made by means of the fluorescent screen or by photographs.

The fluorescent screen consists of a sub-

stance that glows under the influence of the X-rays. The barium-platinum-cyanide screen, which glows with a green light, has been much used, but is now often replaced by the "astral-screen," or zinc-chloride screen, which gives a white light and which has the advantage of being more stable. The screen shows the observer the organs actually in motion. It does not, however, show the finer details which appear in a photograph. Obviously, too, the photograph forms an important record.

Thus, in the admirably equipped and conducted X-ray department of St. Luke's hospital in New York City, which the writer mentions because of personal knowledge, there are carefully catalogued and indexed series of photographs forming invaluable records of individual cases, and affording means of comparison and study to physicians interested in similar cases.

These photographs are made by instantaneous exposure or time-exposure, according to the nature of the subject. "Snapshots," of course, are better where motions are to be recorded, while more time is advisable where there is a state of rest and where fine details are to be brought out, such as the deterioration of tissue or a delicate hair-like fracture of bone.

Nearly every part of the body can now be photographed in 1-100 of a second. Only in "fleshy" persons is there difficulty in this, especially for the stomach and intestines—however, the motion

of these organs is so slow that this difficulty is not important, since 1-10—1 3-10 seconds is sufficiently fast.

The "snap-shots" are particularly important in taking nervous or restless persons, or children, in comparing men and animals, or in studying involved motions as of stomach and intestines. Sometimes stereoscopic views are desirable. These should be taken rapidly, and excellent apparatus has been devised which automatically shifts the tubes and changes the plates. Of late some cinematograph records have been made, but these are more important for scientific than for practical purposes. In general, however, time-exposures of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds to 2 seconds are preferable, as being more certain of success and giving more detail.

The chief progress in X-ray diagnosis of late years has been with regard to the digestive organs. Since these are hollow they can be investigated by X-rays only when filled with some contrasting substance, generally some opaque substance such as bismuth.

It is primarily requisite, of course, that the substance used should be harmless. For this reason *Bismuthum subnitricum* has been replaced by *Bismuthum carbonicum*, because the former sometimes (though rarely), caused symptoms of poisoning.

The opaque substance is used in the form of a fine powder stirred into a liquid to make a "broth" of greater or less density as may be required. "Zoolak" is the liquid commonly used. A most interesting fact, however, is that where it is desired to retard the movement of the mass, grated pineapple is used instead of zoolak, since the particles of pineapple fiber are roughened, or provided with minute hooks, which cling to the surface of the mucous membrane and thus cause the downward movement to be slower.

Thus a sort of cast of the interior of the hollow organs is formed which shows both form and motions with more or less accuracy, and in certain cases also shows diseased conditions.

Dr. Levy-Dorn is most particular, however, to observe that it is by no means an easy matter to distinguish between the normal and the abnormal, the regular and the accidental, in making X-ray diagnoses. It requires in fact a highly trained expert. And the largest progress of all, he considers, lies in the enormous amount of material gathered by many separate investigators and tabulated so as to form sources of information and comparison for such experts. There exists already a great mass of valuable technical information of this nature in pamphlets, periodicals, and archives devoted to the subject.

Not only diagnosis, but therapeutics, has derived vast advantage from the use of the X-rays.

It was not long before it was discovered that these rays might be sources of grave injury to those exposed to them, including their manipulators—especially to the skin, to those organs which evolve the blood, and to sex-organs. This field of medicine, like all others, has a roll of noble martyrs. But these very injuries led not only to the knowledge of proper precautions, but of their tremendous effectiveness as remedies in some cases.

They were first used in all sorts of skin affections, then in blood-affections, for malignant tumors, and for certain forms of tuberculosis.

The greatest recent progress has been made in treating trouble peculiar to women, such as hemorrhages and *myoma*.

Finally, there has been an admirable development of technique in the methods of handling the rays so as to obtain powerful internal action at certain spots without injuring the skin or other tissues.

In this connection we may mention the differentiation between the "soft rays" and the "hard rays," which is a matter not touched on by Dr. Levy-Dorn, but is well known to X-ray specialists.





ENTRANCE TO MRS. TRASK'S ROSE GARDEN AT "YADDO," SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

MRS. TRASK'S APPEAL AGAINST WAR

PRECISELY what steps it is best for one particular nation to take in order that its action may most assuredly advance the cause of universal peace, is a matter about which good and intelligent people are at variance. But there ought to be no difference of opinion upon the intrinsic merit of the thesis that war in itself is a horrible evil, that it ought to be abolished, and that even those modern wars for which some excuse can be made are the outgrowth of wrong motive or wrong

policy and are attributable to criminal statesmanship, on one side or on both.

Back of the movement for ending wars there are many motives, such as those of complex modern relationships in trade, and the exigencies of finance. But none of these "practical" motives is strong enough to control men's passions, prejudices, and selfish ambitions when the moment of crisis presents itself. The only motive that can avail is the moral one, involving the sense of justice and the broad spirit of human brotherhood.

The best safeguard against war is the cultivation of high and fine sentiment. When the scales drop from men's eyes and they see truth clearly, they will know that the sheer presumption that a nation like ours must—somehow, sometime—be engaged in war against another great nation, is as false and obsolete as it would be for the individual citizen to presume that, in the natural course of things, he must fight a few duels or murder a few personal enemies for the protection of his honor or the advancement of his interests.

Whatever, therefore, helps to strengthen the cause of peace as a sentiment, and as a moral and intellectual conviction, is to be



"PINE GATE," ONE OF SEVERAL ENTRANCES TO THE HEAVILY WOODED GROUNDS OF "YADDO"



A GLIMPSE OF THE WONDERFUL ROCK GARDEN

welcomed as the thing most needful to secure results. It is from this standpoint that Katrina Trask's new book, "In the Vanguard," should be most strongly commended. It is written in the form of a drama, and it has throughout the touch of Mrs. Trask's literary skill. It is simple and direct, without tragic strain or over-emphasis. Its characters are the leading types in a small American town.

The hero is a young lawyer who volunteers and goes to the front in a war that appeals to the current motive of patriotism. With no lack of physical courage, and in the face of high approval and rapid promotion, he refuses to take part in further active fighting, because he becomes convinced of the evil and horror of war through conversation with a dying enemy to whom he ministers on the battlefield. Moral and intellectual courage triumphs in spite of temporary humiliation through the misunderstanding of parents and friends.

This little book is not a treatise, either in private ethics or in public policy. It might, indeed, be criticized from either one of those standpoints. It is, in fact, a noble appeal to the high and durable motives.

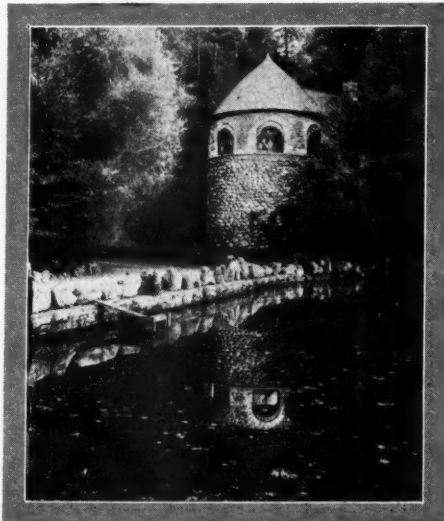
It challenges cynicism, and it lifts the banner of faith and trust in one's fellowmen.

It is not likely, indeed, that the reading of Mrs. Trask's brilliant and touching little drama will convince statesmen that the United States Army ought immediately to be disbanded, and that our battleships should be broken up and sold as junk; but it is hard to believe that the reading of this book will not impel statesmen to strive more hopefully and definitely for the fulfillment of peace ideals. Every experience of generous and sympathetic contact between men of different nations

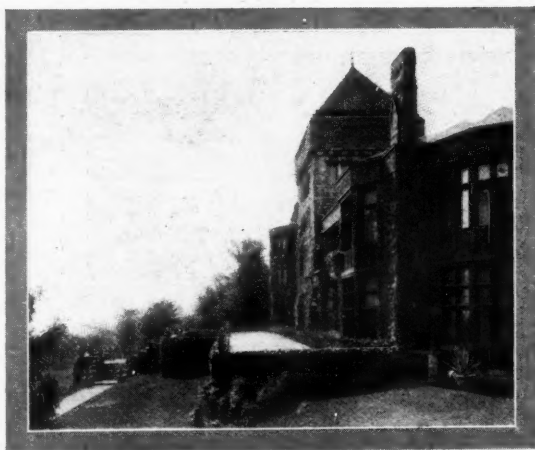
makes clearer the fact that questions at issue can be settled honorably by diplomacy or arbitration.

Mrs. Trask's hero, after his vision, and his consequent determination to cease fighting, declared:

True civilization must mean Construction—not Destruction; it must be unto Life—not unto Death. There *must* be a better way to settle our difficulties, and every man who accepts war helps to retard the finding of that better way. I never thought of that before—but now that I have thought of it, I dare not go on.



STONE TOWER IN THE PINE WOODS



THE TERRACE, LOOKING SOUTH, AT "YADDO"

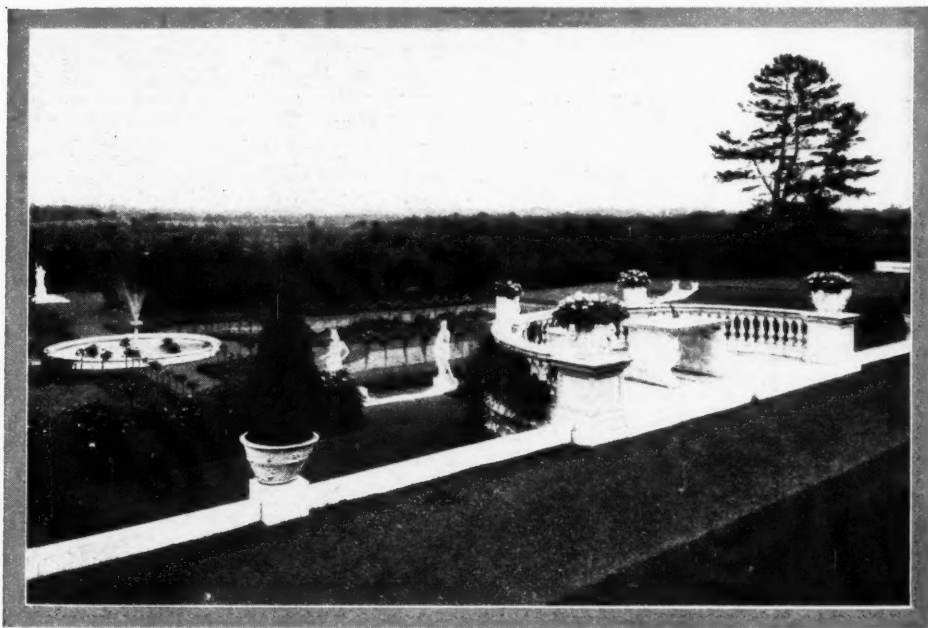
The heroine at home had also seen a vision, and had heard a voice which cried solemnly in the stillness of the night:

Woe unto those who break the bonds of Brotherhood; woe unto those who lay waste the pleasant places of the earth; woe unto those who fan the powers of enmity and hate; woe unto those who have called false things true, cruel things brave, and barbarous things of good report.

Mrs. Trask's messages of peace and good will among men are sent forth from her beautiful home called "Yaddo," at Saratoga Springs. It is because the delight of these gardens, enclosed in a noble private park, is intended not merely for her own private enjoyment but also for the happiness of many others, that the photographic glimpses of "Yaddo," which accompany this note upon Mrs. Trask's new book, are here published. "Yaddo" is as truly the expression,—in landscape gardening and domestic architecture,—of exquisite taste and feeling, as is the writing which Mrs. Trask has given us; while the motive of the one as well as the other is the high and true service of ideals.



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MRS. KATRINA TRASK



EASTWARD VIEW FROM THE TERRACE, LOOKING ACROSS GREAT EXPANSES TO THE GREEN MOUNTAINS OF VERMONT

NEW VOLUMES OF ENGLISH VERSE

FOLLOWING close upon the publication of Alfred Noyes' "Drake," that master-epic of the sea (noticed in the March REVIEW), comes

"The Tales of the Mermaid Tavern,"¹ the famous gathering place of the Elizabethan wits, among them Raleigh, Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, and Kit Marlowe. The "Tales" are stories that the author imagines to have been told at the Mermaid Tavern over the pipes and wine. The lyrics are but loosely strung together by the narrative verse and there are places where the rough energy of the poesy does not cover the creaking mechanism, but the animation and high spiritedness of the whole carries the reader along with a fine zest.

Noyes' work is composite, a mixture of Tennyson and Swinburne, with a dash of Stevenson and a flavoring of Cavalier lyricism. At times it seems artificial, but at least it is good artificiality. "The Tales of the Mermaid Tavern" is a processional, a pageant of the Elizabethans splendidly tricked out in rich attire and flying banners with burgeoning of crimson and gold. It does not pause for a moment; it marches on and on, and after it passes there is a little mist and glamour in one's eyes.

The London *Times* declares that "this is the best work Noyes has done so far." In unity and evenness of poetical expression, it hardly rivals "Drake," although there are fragments of the "Tales" that are truly the finest things Noyes has written.

"The Sign of the Golden Shoe," tells the story of the life and death of Kit Marlowe, the son of a Canterbury cobbler,—

"The little lad that used to play
Around the cobbler's door,
Kit Marlowe! Kit Marlowe!
We shall not see him more."

This fine poem rises with simplicity and great power up to the scene where Nash comes to the Mermaid in his bloodied coat and cries out:

"Come, come and see Kit Marlowe lying dead,
Draw back the sheet, ah, tenderly lay bare
The splendor of that Apollonian head;

The gloriole of his flame colored hair,
The lean, athletic body deftly planned
To carry that swift soul of fire and air;

The long, thin flanks, the broad breast and the
grand
Heroic shoulders! Look what lost dreams lie
Cold in the fingers of that delicate hand;

And shut within those lyric lips what cry
Of unborn beauty sunk in utter night,
Lost world of song sealed in an unknown sky,

Never to be brought forth clothed on with light,
Was this, then, this the secret of his song—
Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?"

Then follows the scene of the brawl on the deck of the *Golden Hind* and the description of Marlowe's

¹ *Tales of the Mermaid Tavern*. By Alfred Noyes. Stokes. 234 pp. \$1.35.

death, which Nash ends with the words: "Here on my breast, with one great sob he burst his heart and died."

"The Burial of a Queen" is the burial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at dead of night at Peterborough. The old sexton tells of the ghostly shadows in the vault, of the foreigner with the olive face and soft French words, who begs once more to look upon her face; of the dark catafalque with its inscription, "In my defense, God me defend," and of the voices of the host of heaven that bear her soul away. Aside from some few lyrics, this scene in the nave of Peterborough Cathedral, with its ghosts, shadows, and angels, is the finest poesy Noyes has written. The book closes with a tale of Raleigh, and here, as in "Drake," there is no cunning appeal to patriotism, or trick of stirring the blood that he has hesitated to use. It is—"Englande, Englande, Glory everlasting and lordship of the sea, that moves the soul of this maker of ballads and chanteys, who stirs us with the tread of armed men, with clanking of hoofs and horns blowing, and at last brings us to the more peaceful delight of a pipe and a cup of wine at the Mermaid Tavern where huge projects and mighty dreams go skittering in the blue smoke."

"The Daffodil Fields,"² a versified novel by John Masefield, shines with a steady glimmer among the poetical reapings for the month. It

is filled with Masefield's own peculiar literary beauties that mark his passionate gift of simple utterance; the art to tell a simple tale and yet reflect all of heaven and earth within it as a pool of water reflects the sky.

"The Daffodil Fields" tells of the love of two men for a girl. Nicholas Grey, an English farmer, when he knows that he is near death gives the guardianship of his son Michael, a wild boy at school in Paris, to his closest friends, Charles Occleve and Rowland Keir. Occleve has a son, Lion, and Keir has a daughter, Mary. The two boys and the girl have been playmates since childhood. Lion is a quiet, grave young man, with features that give "promise of a brilliant mind." He is devoted to Mary, but Mary loves Michael. In his own light-hearted way Michael too loves Mary, but his desire for a broader life calls him to the cattle ranches of America, where he says "land is for the asking." Before he goes away to be gone three years, he swears constancy to his beloved in the "daffodil fields." For a time he writes to Mary, then there is silence between the lovers.

"Spring came again greening the hawthorn buds;
The shaking flowers new-blossomed seemed the
same

And April put her riot in young bloods;
The jays flapped in the larch clump like blue flame.
She did not care; his letter never came.
Silent she went nursing the grief that kills
And Lion watched her pass among the daffodils."

When Lion, tender of heart, can no longer endure the grief of the deserted girl, he goes to

² *The Daffodil Fields*. By John Masefield. Macmillan. 124 pp. \$1.25.

America to bring Michael back, but he will not come. The free life of the plains suits him and a dark beauty with "eyes that burned" holds his fancy. When Lion returns and tells Mary the truth about Michael, her resistance to his suit breaks down and she consents to marry Lion. A newspaper clipping announcing Mary's marriage reaches Michael, who is already weary of the dark beauty and longing for his lost love. He goes back, like Enoch Arden, comes to her house and looks in the window. He does not see Mary there, so he creeps inside the house by stealth and leaves a scarf, an old keepsake, in Mary's room, so that she will know he has returned, and then goes to await her at the trysting place in the "daffodil fields." She finds the scarf and comes to meet him; they renew their love and Mary goes to live with Michael. They are happy at first, then Michael in a mood of weakness and remorse goes to Lion to offer to give him back his wife. Lion in a fit of anger, torn by passion and outraged honor, fights with Michael and they kill each other in the "daffodil fields." The tragedy ends with stanzas that bring Mary to her dead and in mercy grant her release from sorrow.

"They left her with her dead; they could not choose

But grant the spirit burning in her face
Rights that their pity urged them to refuse.
They did her sorrow and her dead a grace.
All night they heard her passing footsteps trace
Down to the garden from the room of death.
They heard her singing there, lowly, with gentle breath,

To the cool darkness full of sleeping flowers,
Then back, still singing soft, with quiet tread,
But at the dawn her singing gathered powers
Like to the dying swan who lifts his head
On Eastnor, lifts it singing, dabbled red,
Singing the Glory in his tumbling mind,
Before the doors burst in, before death strikes him blind.

So triumphing her song of love began
Ringing across the meadows like old woe,
Sweetened by poets to the help of man
Unconquered in the eternal overthrow;
Like a great trumpet from the long ago
Her singing towered; all the valley heard,
Men jingling down to meadow stopped their teams
and stirred.

And they, the Occleves, hurried to the door
And burst it fearing; there the singer lay
Drooped at her lover's bedside on the floor,
Singing her passionate last of life away.
White flowers had fallen from a blackthorn spray
Over her loosened hair. Pale flowers of spring
Filled the white room of death; they covered
everything.

Primroses, daffodils, and cuckoo flowers.
She bowed her singing head on Michael's breast.
"Oh, it was sweet," she cried, "that love of ours.
You were the dearest, sweet; I loved you best.
Beloved, my beloved, let me rest
By you forever, little Michael mine.
Now the great hour is stricken and the bread and wine

"Broken and spilt; and now the homing birds
Draw to a covert, Michael; I to you.
Bury us two together," came her words.
The dropping petals fell about the two.
Her heart had broken; she was dead. They drew
Her gentle head aside; they found it pressed
Against the brodered kerchief spread on Michael's breast.

The one that bore her name in Michael's hair,
Given so long before. They let her lie,
When the dim moon died out upon the air,
And happy sunlight colored all the sky.
The last cock crowed for morning; carts went by;
Smoke rose from cottage chimneys; from the byre
The yokes went clanking by, to dairy, through the mire."

Mr. William Watson's latest book of verse, "The Muse in Exile,"¹ is scarcely an addition to the pure, clear notes of Watsonian music with which we are familiar. Two poems of this collection, "Dublin Bay" and "A Full Confession," possess distinction and charm, but the Muse is indeed in exile from such brusque bit of poesy as the lines read by Mr. Watson at the Dickens Centenary Celebration. The poems are accompanied by the paper on "The Poet's Place in the Scheme of Life," which is to keep fresh within us our often flagging sense of life's greatness and grandeur. Although there is little of the imperial mastery of harmonious utterance so praised by Mr. Watson, in this book, as analysis and criticism of life, as rhymed aphorism, as thought profound and often felicitous of expression, it has dignity and worth.

"The heart takes pilgrimage" (as the author writes in "The Wanderer's Song") with Mr. Sidney Rowe's "Songs of Seven Years."² These poems are leisurely and filled with quiet, far-away music, the sound of winds and waters, caught in delicate fantasy and soft rhythms, bound together with an intense delight in nature and eloquent appreciation of her beauties. The narrative poems, quoted in fragments, should encourage Mr. Rowe to the longer, more sustained forms that the Victorian poets have used so freely.

¹ The Muse in Exile. By William Watson. Lane. 116 pp. \$1.25.

² Songs of Seven Years. By Sidney Rowe. Sherman, French. 60 pp. \$1.



ESSAYS AND MISCELLANY

FRANCIS GRIERSON gives us a volume of sparkling essays,—“The Invincible Alliance,”¹ and other writings, political, social, and literary.

The Work of
Francis Grierson

The work of this gifted essayist is the quintessence of all that spells culture, atmosphere, and intellectual charm in literature. The “Invincible Alliance” is the projected alliance of England and the United States,—the “coalition of their material aims and interests.” Mr. Grierson feels that the destiny of America is bound irrevocably to the destiny of England, and that the mutual interests of both countries require that the British Parliament and the United States Congress should have four working elements in combination, namely, the political, the commercial, the religious, the social.

A piquant essay, “The New Preacher,” is a discussion of the reasons why ministers fail to hold their congregations. The author thinks that a “deal of the trouble arises from the fact that many of our pulpits are occupied by agnostics who are groping for truth just like their congregations,” and that “few ministers of our day feel that they possess a soul.” Intellectual preaching he feels to be a dangerous illusion, also that there is little good in scientific religion. In religious preaching we require the art of words, the clear flame of intellectuality fused together by power of faith and great spirituality to save us from the wolves of the “world, the flesh and the devil.”

“A Prophet Without Honor” phrases Mr. Grierson’s speculations in dramatic form. The “prophet” is Tolstoy, who comes to London penniless, shorn of rank and honor, to open a shop for cobbling shoes. One of his wealthy disciples, a landed proprietor, epitomizes the general opinion about him.

“Proprietor: This takes my breath away. What I am to do? This thing has knocked me into a heap. It is a nightmare. And, hang it all, Tolstoy on his estates in Russia is one thing, Tolstoy a beggar living on my estate is another. And besides, fancy people coming here to have their boots mended! Why will Russian counts get broke and turn themselves into dirty mujiks?”

Other essays remarkable for their originality and freshness are “Republic or Empire,” (an analysis of our national tendencies); “The Soul’s Last Refuge” (which is music); “Materialism and Crime”—the argument places crime upon the shoulders of our increasing materialism; “The Agnostic Agony” (which argues that scepticism destroys the soul), and “The New Era,” “out of which a new spiritual element will spring forth which in turn will dominate the material.” Mr. Grierson is an English-born American who spent his early years on the Illinois prairies and now resides in London. He has expressed his artistic temperament in music and literature. His book on Lincoln, “The Valley of the Shadows,” though not widely known, is a masterpiece. Other books by Mr. Grierson include “Modern Mysticism,” “The Celtic Temperament,” “The Humors of the Underman,” and “La Revolte Idealist.”

¹The Invincible Alliance. By Francis Grierson. Lane. 235 pp. \$1.50.

An exceedingly emotional book of personal life-history, “The Woman With Empty Hands,”² has attracted considerable attention as an argument for woman suffrage. It is the work of a well-known suffragette, but is published anonymously. The book

Woman's
Work

has a certain appeal in that it approaches the subject not from a standpoint of utility or of political and social justice, but from the sentimental point of view of pity for the “woman with empty hands.” In this particular instance, a young woman of intelligence and power of usefulness is bereft of husband and child. She conquers her aimlessness and acute grief by working for the “Common Good of Women,” which to this particular woman means suffrage. Her burden of sorrow rolled away like Bunyan’s pilgrim’s; she was free; salvation flooded her soul, she was needed again. All this is fine and wonderful, but it is not an argument for woman suffrage any more than it is an argument for Kindergarten work, or for caring for blind children or for any other kind of service for the common good. The instinct, the desire to be “needed” drives many women to work for equal voting rights with men, but it also drives many more into channels of private usefulness.

From Chicago comes a more logical explanation of modern feminism by Floyd Dell, who has considered such individuals as Jane Addams, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Olive Schreiner, Ellen Key, and Emmeline Pankhurst in his book, “Women as World Builders.”³ The argument of the preface ventures the theory that the whole feminist movement has grown out of the readiness of women to adapt themselves to a new masculine demand that grows out of man’s rebellion against the “cow woman,” the subservient female who effects her will by stealth and indirection and makes a dupe in one way or another of every man with whom she comes in contact. Thus behind the revealed rebellion of women stands the obscure rebellion of men.

“Monoscripts,”⁴ by Willard Dillman, are tabloid essays, from which we can snatch wisdom as we rush along our frenzied ways,—a kind of “futurist” condensation of the old-fashioned rambling essay into half a dozen sentences. The introduction is by Richard Burton, and the “monoscripts” are, as he says, “brief, pleasant papers that belong to the genus essay.” Further than this, they are thoughtful meditations, somewhat Emersonian in expression and in serene idealism.

“A Beginning Husband”⁵ sets forth his reflections in a book by Edward Sanford Martin. The average young man finds an exceptional girl who is willing to marry him on an income of sixty dollars a week. They marry and the husband writes a book that carries affairs along until the menage

²The Woman With Empty Hands. Dodd, Mead. 76 pp. 50 cents.

³Women As World Builders. By Floyd Dell. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 104 pp. 75 cents.

⁴Monoscripts. By W. F. Dillman. Minneapolis, Minn.: E. D. Brooks. 75 cents.

⁵Reflections of a Beginning Husband. By Edward Sanford Martin. Harper’s. 164 pp. \$1.20.

includes, beyond husband and wife, a baby and a cook and a nursemaid. The book is readable and pleasantly written, but there does not seem to be the exudation of romance one might expect from such a title. Instead, the "beginning husband" discusses woman suffrage, sociology, and the cost of living.

Those who have had the good fortune to have a taste of English country life, will enjoy "The Odd Farmhouse,"¹ a delightful book published under the pseudonym of "The Odd Farmwife." An American couple decide to take a country farmhouse within fifty miles of London. They find their ideal in the village of Kynaston. "It lay in a dimple in the downs; all around it were meadows full of browsing sheep. A long, low Jacobean house of simple but beautiful lines, with a group of farm buildings clustered in the background." "An old English farmhouse, fourteen rooms, inside plumbing, an acre of garden, a coachhouse and stables, a trout stream and a tennis court." The narrative follows the furnishing of the house, the making of the garden, the holiday excursions, the excitement of cricket matches and conversation over the tea-cups; all the warm joy of noon-day and the coolness of blue dusk, the names of flowers, quaint verses and leisurely delight in country life is poured into the pages. It is a little book-tour through English moorlands and rose gardens.

The greater portion of "Youth and Life,"² by Randolph S. Bourne, has appeared in essay form in the *Atlantic Monthly*. These essays, together with considerable additional material, form a most agreeable book, which is offered as an "eloquent expression of youth aware of itself." This very quality of awareness constitutes a minor flaw in a work whose beauty of literary expression and delicate nuances of sentiment will recommend it to a large audience. There is a type of youth like that of Marie Bashkirtseff, that is utterly aware of its own preciousness and imperiousness; but this youth belongs to the genius alone; it is the highly bred intellectual who reveals this superb self-consciousness. For the average individual, middle age reveals in clear perspective the full values of the youth that lies behind. Mr. Bourne's essay, "The Adventure of Life," is rich with triumphant bravery; "The Experimental Life" emphasizes the value of life as an experimental laboratory; "The Philosophy of Handicap" is Emerson's "Compensation" in a new dress, and "The College, An Inner View" discusses the present period of transition in our colleges and universities—with some analysis of "the new spirit that the colleges seem to be propagating."

Prof. Irving Babbitt's "Masters of Modern French Criticism"³ represents a valuable addition to our all too scanty store of American literary criticism. In his preface the author expresses the opinion that "to study the chief French critics of the nineteenth century is to get very close to the intellectual center of the age." And his work

draws added value and interest from the fact that it is philosophical in its basis, being throughout related to the recent thought currents principally represented by the late William James and Professor Bergson. There is a very helpful bibliography.

The boyhood experiences of two American writers who have won distinction, each in his own special field, form the substance of two of the most attractive publications of the current season,—*"The Story of My Boyhood and Youth,"*⁴ by John Muir, and *"A Small Boy and Others,"*⁵ by Henry James. In the matter of environment, the two boys fared very differently. John Muir, having passed his earlier years in Scotland, came with his parents to America and plunged at once (a boy of eleven) into the hardships of frontier life in Wisconsin. In those mid-century years young James, five years the junior of Muir, was living a life of pampered ease, comparatively speaking, in New York City, which indeed was about as different from the metropolis of to-day as from the contemporary pioneer settlements of Wisconsin. Each of these "boys" of the '50's tells his story well and each story in its own way makes its appeal. John Muir was in training as naturalist and philosopher, Henry James as man of letters. In each case the achievements of mature life have fulfilled the promise of youth.

"The Bend in the Road"⁶ is the title of a volume of stimulating essays from the pen of Truman A. DeWeese. The aim of the book is to show the city man the way to health and contentment through the return to intimate relation with the soil. It tells him how he may acquire a small place in the country not far from the scene of his daily employment, and in many ways suggests the fuller meaning of what is known as the country life.

Mr. Felix E. Schelling's brilliant pen has added a scholarly book, "The English Lyric,"⁷ to the series of books treating of the field of English literature which are edited by William Allan Neilson of Harvard University. Three volumes previous to Mr. Schelling's book have been published and seven others are in preparation: "The Allegory," by Professor Neilson, "Literary Criticism," by Irving Babbitt; "The Short Story, Medieval and Modern," by W. M. Hart; "The Masque," by J. W. Cuncliffe; "The Saint's Legends," by G. H. Gerould; "Character Writing," by Chester N. Greenough, and "The Novel," by J. D. M. Ford. The series is intended as a "fairly comprehensive survey of our literature." The chapter of Mr. Schelling's book devoted to "The Lyric and the Romantic Revival" can scarcely be overpraised for its beauty of diction and lavish outpouring of knowledge.

¹ The Odd Farmhouse. By The Odd Farmwife. Macmillan. 271 pp. \$1.35.

² Youth and Life. By Randolph S. Bourne. Houghton, Mifflin. 365 pp. \$1.50.

³ The Masters of Modern French Criticism. By Irving Babbitt. Houghton, Mifflin Co. XI-427. \$2.50.

⁴ The Story of My Boyhood and Youth. By John Muir. Houghton, Mifflin. 294 pp., ill. \$2.

⁵ A Small Boy and Others. By Henry James. Scribners. 419 pp. \$2.50.

⁶ The Bend in the Road. By Truman A. DeWeese. Harpers. 209 pp., ill. \$1.

⁷ The English Lyric. By Felix E. Schelling. Houghton, Mifflin. 335 pp. \$1.50.

Rural
England

Two
Boyhoods

The Meaning
of Youth

A Rural
Home

The English
Lyric

French
Criticism

A FEW OF THE SEASON'S NOVELS

ABOUT two years ago a powerful novel entitled "Predestined" appeared from the pen of a new writer, Stephen French Whitman, and was appreciatively noticed in these pages.

**A New Story
by Stephen
Whitman**

Mr. Whitman's second book, which he calls "The Isle of Life,"¹ fully sustains his reputation for literary work and well-built structure. The hero of this story is a singularly repellent person, who, however, contains in him what tradition and literature have come to recognize as the essentials of masculinity. Repulsed by the girl he loves, he seizes her in his arms and springs overboard from the deck of a Mediterranean steamer. He then swims with her to a small island off the coast of Sicily, she fighting like a cave woman against his admiration. In a cholera epidemic and a native rebellion he proves himself to be a real hero, and, in the end, compels, if ever the term were literally true, the admiration and love of the woman. There is some fine description, some brilliant conversation, and much that is stimulating.

The traditional English fling at Scotch character: "that it is an intimate mixture of caution and candor, of meanness and generosity, of complete reticence and intense loyalty"—occurs

**Scottish
Tales**

forcibly to the reader of two recently issued novels by the Findlater sisters: "Crossriggs"² and "Penny Monypenny."³ Both these books show the intensive literary culture of a small garden. They are stories of Scotch dramatic life with much of the commonplace, some sordidness, a good deal of humor, pathos, and brotherly kindness, and all told with an adroit, yet gentle touch that suggests Stevenson.

"The Amateur Gentleman,"⁴ to whom Mr. Jeffery Farnol introduces us in his first book since his fame was made by "The Broad Highway," is one

**Mr. Farnol's
Second Book**

Barnabas Barty, a country bred English youth of the early nineteenth century, son of a retired champion pugilist. With a fortune left him, he sets forth to London to become a gentleman. His adventures in dueling, romance, and love are the subject of the book, which is written with a rollicking good humor, wholesome sentiment and human instinct which characterized Mr. Farnol's preceding volume. There are some very impressive illustrations.

In "Child of Storm,"⁵ Rider Haggard gives us another Allan Quatermain tale of South Africa. It is a book of adventure in peace and war, a theft

**Rider Hag-
gard's Latest**

of a thousand head of cattle, and exploits in the winning of a wife, including some of the deeds of a beautiful, malignant Zulu girl. The book shows Haggard's literary gifts, swiftness of movement, dramatic effect, and "the emotional fervor of the adolescent."

¹ The Isle of Life. By Stephen French Whitman. Scribner's. 498 pp. \$1.35.

² Crossriggs. By Mary and Jane Findlater. Dutton. 361 pp. \$1.35.

³ Penny Monypenny. By Mary and Jane Findlater. Dutton. 408 pp. \$1.35.

⁴ The Amateur Gentleman. By Jeffery Farnol. Little, Brown. 625 pp., ill. \$1.40.

⁵ Child of Storm. By H. Rider Haggard. Longmans, Green. 335 pp., ill. \$1.35.

An unusual story is "John Cave,"⁶ by W. B. Trites. Its subject is not a pleasant one. It is the story of a rather unattractive American newspaper

**A Pessimistic
Novel**

man, who has many unpleasant experiences while becoming convinced that sordidness does not pay. He had a soul "too timid to destroy itself, too weak to uplift from the morass its weight of flesh in sustained flight." There is a beautiful, pure and angelic "Diana" and an unfortunate but very attractive "Prudence," who "had not always been as she ought to have been." The story is told with a powerful, realistic directness which suggests the Russian masters in its pessimism and the French in its artistry of style.

The Southern woman's heart history since the Civil War is the real theme of Ellen Glasgow's "Virginia."⁷ As the Old Dominion epitomizes, to

**Three Ameri-
can Novels**

many American minds, the entire South, so this woman having the Old Dominion's name represents the great sisterhood in its changing environment,—those women whose fathers and brothers fought in the great war and who have survived to do their part in working out a new civilization on Southern soil, under changed conditions. Miss Glasgow's novel has been described as an historical work. Such it truly is; it embodies the very essence of history.

"The Heart of the Hills,"⁸ is the most recent accession to Mr. John Fox, Jr.'s rapidly growing list of Kentucky mountain tales. Readers of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" will not be disappointed in the new story. Three things can be said of all Mr. Fox's novels: They are strong; they are clean; they are never dull.

John Luther Long surveys the conflict of the '60's from a new angle in his latest story, "War."⁹ The narrative is supposed to come from the lips of a loyal old Marylander of German descent, who relates the fortunes of his two sturdy sons, one of whom fought under the Stars and Stripes, the other under the flag of the Confederacy, and of the woman with whom each was in love. There is less fighting than love in the tale and the deliberate tactics of the two brothers in the early period of the war put the reader's patience to a rather severe test. Later they give a good account of themselves in battle and as a tragic outcome one dies by the other's hand. There is originality in the story, and a notably human quality.

A batch of unusually interesting and well-handled short stories comes to us with all the glamour of the names of Joseph Conrad, Maurice Hewlett, Perceval Gibbon and Jane Findlater. Mr. Conrad's three tales: "A Smile of Fortune," "The Secret Sharer," and "Freya of the Seven Isles,"

**Short
Stories**

⁶ John Cave. By W. V. Trites. Duffield. 297 pp. \$1.25.

⁷ Virginia. By Ellen Glasgow. Doubleday, Page. 526 pp. \$1.25.

⁸ The Heart of the Hills. By John Fox, Jr. Scribners. 396 pp., ill. \$1.35.

⁹ War. By John Luther Long. Bobbs Merrill. 371 pp., ill. \$1.30.

which he has grouped under the general title "Twixt Land and Sea,"¹ are in his best, most characteristic vein. A strong man writing of strong men with strong passions, but with an unerring insight, and a delicacy and balance that rivals Dickens and Thackeray, Mr. Conrad has already come into his own. These tales are all of barbaric coasts of the sea, yet chiefly of men's emotions on the sea. Particularly strong is "Freya of the Seven Isles."

In "Lore of Proserpine"² Mr. Hewlett writes ten fanciful tales of fairies, oreads, wind sprites, and other intangible beings, who, in his fancy, in some way or other always have love affairs with mortals. He half admits, in his preface, that in so doing he is trying to make English mythology. The stories have a haunting, beautiful flavor about them, and "A Summary Chapter" is the most fanciful of all.

Again we have some "Adventures of Miss Gregory."³ This lady, as readers of Perceval Gibbon know, knocks about the world, and wherever she goes is always in the thick of things. She seems to attract adventure to her. While always remaining feminine, she somehow manages to do masculine things, and Mr. Gibbon tells us these things in very entertaining fashion.

Very few, if any, recent writers can make glow before the reader's eyes the atmosphere of lowland Scotland as the Findlater sisters, Mary and Jane. "Penny Monypenny" and "Crossriggs," from the joint pens of these Scotch writers, are noted on the preceding page. The collection of "Seven Scots Stories,"⁴ however, which contains some of the best writing, is by Jane alone. These stories, "The Bairn-Keeper," "The Tattie-Bogle," "Ower



THE FINDLATER SISTERS, MARY AND JANE

(Whose three recent books of fiction are noticed this month)

Young to Marry Yet," "Charlie Over the Water," "Mysie Had a Little Lamb," "The Deil's Money," and "The Love Bairn," are full of the grave and gay, delicate touches that characterize all of the Findlater style. They are soaked with much of the same spirit that made Barrie and Crocker so popular.

ART AND THE DRAMA

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES in "The Foundations of a National Drama,"⁵ handles the intellectual inferiority of the English and the American drama with searching analysis and brilliant criticism. He thinks our playwrights supply the stage

The Drama of Life

simply with bright, clever tomfoolery, that our plays are divorced from literature and are so far from life as to be filled with "little sniggering indecencies and ribaldries" which seem "far more degrading than the broadest, frankest Rabelaisian mirth; or than the bold and fearless handling of the darker side of human nature which is so loudly reviled in our realistic plays." He notes that there is an utter absence from our stage of sane and intelligible ideas about morality. He believes that not until the religious dread of the theater is conquered and it takes its proper place with sister arts and as a franchised place of amusement and education for "reasonable, respectable people," then and not until then, can our drama rise to its highest development and a national drama come into secure existence. The material of this book—lectures, essays and speeches—was delivered and written

in the years 1896-1912. It forms the most comprehensive and thorough statement before the public as to the past and future of drama and the stage, and of the relation of the drama to art and to life.

"Sardou and the Sardou Plays"⁶ is a clear, vigorous study and critical estimate of the life and work of Victorien Sardou, by Jerome Hart.

A Sketch of Sardou

The book is divided into three parts; the first is a biographical sketch; the second is made up of the synopsis and analysis of the Sardou plays, with copious quotations; the third is devoted to the Sardou plays in the United States.

Very little has been previously written about the actual life of the dramatist. Mr. Hart has given the story of his boyhood, his early struggles and failures, his literary and dramatic growth, with exceeding detail. The young Sardou had a glimpse of the Revolution of 1848 and it is interesting to know that on the morning of June 24th, when the Sardou household was fearfully preparing for flight from the thick of battle, the young Victorien "from time to time rushed up to his room to write in his diary thinking it might be valuable to me some day." The Sardou plays produced in this country are too well known for need of comment. To those who desire a full knowledge of the life

¹ "Twixt Land and Sea. By Joseph Conrad. Doran. 287 pp. \$1.25.

² Lore of Proserpine. By Maurice Hewlett. Scribner's. 245 pp. \$1.35.

³ The Adventures of Miss Gregory. By Perceval Gibbon. Putnam. 336 pp., ill. \$1.35.

⁴ Seven Scots Stories. By Jane Findlater. Dutton. 339 pp., ill. \$1.35.

⁵ The Foundations of a National Drama. By Henry Arthur Jones. Doran. 358 pp. \$2.50.

⁶ Sardou and the Sardou Plays. By Jerome A. Hart. Lippincott. 403 pp., ill. \$2.50.

and work of the great French dramatist, this book will be invaluable.

Recent handbooks on art include a critical study and biography of the great French Realist, Gustave Courbet,¹ by Leonce Benedite, Curator of the Luxembourg Gallery and Professor at the Ecole du Louvre. It is a brilliant and exhaustive study of Courbet as man and artist. There are forty-eight illustrations reproducing his principal paintings. "British Pictures and Their Painters"² by E. V. Lucas, is an anecdotal guide to the British section of the National Gallery. It is a handy volume for the tourist and art-lover compiled with taste and skill. Another book on the National

Gallery³ by J. E. Crawford Fitch treats of its masterpieces by artists of various nationalities more from the historical viewpoint. Both books are copiously illustrated.

"The Louvre,"⁴ a book by E. E. Richards, while more literary in its general plan, performs the office of a general guide to the Louvre and its contents "One Hundred Masterpieces"⁵ by the late John LaFarge, describes in detail one hundred paintings that are interesting to the general public as records of certain art influences, or as personal records, or as commemorating great events that have made history. The text is simply and clearly written, the book is well made and printed and illustrated with photographic reproductions of the "masterpieces" in question.

BOOKS ABOUT EDUCATION

PERHAPS the most ambitious reference work now in course of publication in this country is the Macmillan "Cyclopedia of Education,"⁶

edited by Professor Paul Monroe, of the Teachers College, Columbia University. The fourth volume⁷ of this work, covering titles in the alphabetical arrangement from "lib" to "pol," has now come from the press. Like its predecessors, it contains a great number of useful articles on topics which, in many instances, are not satisfactorily treated in other works accessible to the general public. Pains have been taken to bring the information closely up to date, and the remarkable changes that have characterized the advance of higher education in the United States during the past decade are well brought in these articles.

Three recent publications dealing with educational theory and practice from the American point of view are Dr. Paul Klapper's "Principles of Educational Practice,"⁸ "Educational Administration,"⁹ by George Drayton Strayer and Edward L. Thorndike, of Teachers College, and "Problems in Modern Education,"¹⁰ by William S. Sutton, of the University of Texas. Each of these books has its special value for the student of education, the second being particularly concerned with the actual workings of our modern school system, giving critical studies of school records and reports and a great number of statistical illustrations. Dr. Klapper's book covers the whole field of educational theory, while the addresses and essays of Professor Sutton have to do not so much with

abstract ideals as with the application of her recognized educational principles to the solution of modern school problems.

In view of the fact that students and teachers in every State in the Union are interested in the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford, it was a happy suggestion that led Dr. George R. Parkin, the organizing secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, to summarize this experience gained in that position in the form of a statement of facts regarding the scholarship system. This has now been done in a volume entitled "The Rhodes Scholarships,"¹¹ brought out by the Houghton, Mifflin Company. This is a book of practical information for teachers, candidates, and committees of selection. It makes many interesting suggestions for making the most of the specific opportunities at Oxford.

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper's "Why Go to College?"¹² gives the results of ten years of observation among American college men and many months spent in visiting the leading educational institutions of Europe and the East. It is a vivid and sympathetic appreciation of American college life.

"Citizens Made and Remade"¹³ is the significant title of an interpretation of the meaning and influence of the George Junior Republics, by William R. George and Lyman Beecher Stowe. The work and growth of the original Republic at Freeville, N. Y., is familiar to readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The history of the institution has already been written by Mr. George in a volume entitled "The Junior Republic," published several years ago. The present work seeks to interpret the significance of all such training, with an outline of a practical method by which principles, already proved notably successful in the reformation of boys and girls, may be applied to law-breaking adults.

¹ Gustave Courbet. By Leonce Benedite. J. B. Lippincott Co. 96 pp., ill. \$1.

² British Pictures and Their Painters. By E. V. Lucas. Macmillan Company. 264 pp., ill. \$1.25.

³ The National Gallery. By J. E. Crawford Fitch. Small, Maynard & Co. 144 pp., ill. 75 cents.

⁴ The Louvre. By E. E. Richards. Small, Maynard & Co. 171 pp., ill. 75 cents.

⁵ One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting. By John LaFarge. Doubleday, Page & Co. 400 pp., ill. \$5.00.

⁶ Cyclopedia of Education. Vol. III. Edited by Paul Monroe. Macmillan. 682 pp. \$5.

⁷ Cyclopedia of Education. Vol. IV. Edited by Paul Monroe. Macmillan. 740 pp. \$5.

⁸ Principles of Educational Practice. By Paul Klapper. Appleton. 485 pp. \$1.75.

⁹ Educational Administration. By George D. Strayer and Edward L. Thorndike. Macmillan. 391 pp. \$2.

¹⁰ Problems in Modern Education. By William S. Sutton. Boston: Sherman, French. 257 pp. \$1.35.

¹¹ The Rhodes Scholarships. By George R. Parkin. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 250 pp. \$2.

¹² Why Go to College? By Clayton S. Cooper. Century. 212 pp., ill. \$1.50.

¹³ Citizens Made and Remade. By William R. George and Lyman Beecher Stowe. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 265 pp., ill. \$1.25.

Under the title "Art Museums and Schools,"¹ Scribner's have published lectures delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, as a course for teachers. The object of the lecturers, Dr. Stockton Axson, Kenyon Cox, President G. Stanley Hall, and Dr. Oliver S. Tonks, was to show instructors in various departments of school work how the Museum collections of work might be useful in connection with the teaching of their subjects. The lecturers demonstrated the great power of an art museum for making vivid to the pupil various branches of study. Dr. Axson showed the value of art museums to teachers of English; Kenyon Cox spoke of their use by teachers of art; President Hall showed how art museums offer opportunities to teachers of history; and Dr. Tonks dwelt on their importance to teachers of classics. Helpful coöperation between schools and museums should be furthered by the wide circulation of these lectures.

Dr. Maria Montessori's methods of child education have created quite a sensation in kindergarten circles, and

The Training of Children

her book, "The Montessori Method," has already run through many editions in English. Quite a number of volumes about the Montessori method by thoughtful teachers who have tried it are now coming from the press. "A Montessori Mother,"² by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, aims to tell just what American mothers and teachers would like to know about the new system of child training. Mrs. Fisher spent considerable time in Rome recently in close personal touch with Dr. Montessori herself. It was in answer, she says, to the question, tell us about Montessori, when she returned, that she wrote this little volume. She visited Casa dei Bambini, the Montessori school, and observed there the workings of the method of this Italian teacher—"the method of flexible and unhampered individual growth," and its superiority to "the hierarchic rigidity of our system of education with its inexorable advance along fixed foreordained lines."

¹ Art Museums and Schools. By Stockton Axson, Kenyon Cox, G. Stanley Hall and Oliver S. Tonks. Scribner's. 144 pp. \$1.

² A Montessori Mother. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Holt. 240 pp., ill. \$1.25.

³ A Guide to the Montessori Method. By Ellen Yale Stevens. Stokes. 240 pp., ill. \$1.

"A Guide to the Montessori Method,"³ by Ellen Yale Stevens, with illustrations, is a more detailed study of the method. Mrs. Stevens also spent some months in personal conference with Dr. Montessori in Rome.

"The Diary of a Free Kindergarten"⁴ in a half forgotten corner of Edinburgh has been written up sympathetically by Lileen Hardy. Kate Douglas Wiggin has written an introduction. There are a number of illustrations from photographs taken by the author.

Two recently issued books on boy training are particularly suggestive and entertaining. "That Boy of Yours,"⁵ by James S. Kirtley, is a series of sympathetic studies of boyhood written for the kindred, guardians, teachers and neighbors of the boy. Mr. Kirtley, who calls himself an ex-boy, says that there are no bad boys, bad boys are manufactured by misunderstanding. He traces all phases of the boy subject, because he says, "my frequent lapses into the estate of boyhood have been among the most inspiring and refreshing experiences of my life." In "Training the Boy,"⁶ William A. McKeever, Professor of Philosophy in Kansas State Agricultural College, believes that ignorance of boy life is responsible for more money spent on reformatory institutions than any other one fact. "Train the whole boy" is his motto. The book is illustrated from photographs.

A delightful little book on childhood, with a new turn to it, is "The American Child."⁷ The author, Elizabeth McCracken, has no patience with the criticism and disapproval of the American child and his ways and manners. "After all," she says, "the American child is a very nice one." The book is full of charming pictures—pictures in word and photograph.

"The Posture of School Children,"⁸ by Jessie H. Bancroft, Assistant Director in Physical Training in the New York City Public Schools, is a consideration of posture in its larger sense: "the habitual carriage of the body, particularly in the erect position." The book is illustrated.

⁴ The Diary of a Kindergarten. By Lileen Hardy. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 175 pp., ill. \$1.

⁵ That Boy of Yours. By James S. Kirtley. Doran. 250 pp. \$1.

⁶ Training the Boy. By William A. McKeever. Macmillan. 368 pp., ill. \$1.50.

⁷ The American Child. By Elizabeth McCracken. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 191 pp., ill. \$1.25.

⁸ The Posture of School Children. By Jessie H. Bancroft. Macmillan. 327 pp., ill. \$1.50.



DR. MARIA MONTESSORI

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

DISTASTEFUL as the continued decline in high-grade bonds has been to the individuals and institutions owning them, there is no denying the opportunity which confronts prospective buyers. Not in many years has it been possible to secure such a large variety of sound investments with such uniformly high returns as now. Of course, if the decline in prices undermined the safety of bonds or foreshadowed a general inability to pay principal when due there would be no point to these remarks. But a moment's reflection shows that safety is not at present the question at issue.

It is a simple matter to pick out here and there one or two old and formerly well-regarded railroad stocks, such as the New Haven, or the preferred shares of several of the newer industrial companies, the current quotations for which indicate lower dividends. Indeed, there are several highly speculative railroad bonds which fall in the same class. But these are marked exceptions. They are numerically insignificant. Investment securities as a whole are suffering from world conditions involving capital. If it were only the bonds of a small town in this or that State, one might suspect the ability of the town treasurer or the wisdom of the village fathers. But when the same conditions apply to the securities of New York City, Philadelphia, and Berlin; to British Consols; to bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad and to practically every standard municipal and railroad bond, the same simple explanation does not explain.

Perhaps the uppermost topic in financial circles has to do with the high returns which the City of New York and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway have felt obliged to offer investors on their recent bond issues. The apparent widening gap between investment income and living expense and the international strain on capital are not to be discussed in detail here. Not but what they are practical questions. No other economic subjects touch us all so closely. But whether these conditions last, or whether they pass away, which is much more in accordance with economic history, the practical problem

of personal investment remains the same, namely, how may you and I find safe securities which yield the highest possible return consistent with that safety?

Under present conditions, the \$40 interest on a \$1000 bond does not buy anything like as much as it once did. Consequently, the prices of bonds have fallen and those who buy them now really obtain more than \$40 a year. Corporations selling new bonds must either make bargain prices or pay much more than \$40, which is one and the same thing. Investment bankers in offering bonds seek to make out lists which yield as high returns as possible, and they often suggest exchanges of low interest bearing securities for those of higher yield. Their investigators make painstaking efforts to discover bonds which are selling at low prices because they were not thoroughly distributed to begin with, or for other reasons which do not affect the real value of the security. It is getting to be more and more customary for bankers to make up lists of say five or six bonds, the average return on which is about 5 per cent. These might be called combination offers. What one bond lacks in marketability another makes up. One is perhaps safer than another but yields less. Great ingenuity is shown in these combinations and they deserve the investor's closest attention.

One firm offers five bonds, the average return on which is over 5 per cent. There is one State and one minor government bond in the group, a minor railroad issue, one public utility, and one industrial. This list affords great variety, which strengthens the element of safety. Still another list consists entirely of railroad securities, combining absolute safety, fairly high yield, and easy marketability,—a remarkably attractive combination. The chief drawback is that one of the securities runs for only a year, another runs for only three years, and still a third matures in eight years. A further drawback is that one of the securities can be had only in \$5000 denominations. But the combination of high yield, unquestioned safety, and easy marketability is so unusual and so distinctly modern that the list is worth reproducing for those who do not object to the trouble of early reinvestment:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company General Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1989.....	to yield 4.52 per cent.
Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Collateral 4 per cent. Bonds due July 1, 1921.....	to yield 4.80 per cent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company Convertible Debenture 3½ per cent. Bonds, due October 1, 1915.....	to yield 5.00 per cent.
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company One-year 5 per cent. Notes, due April 21, 1914.....	to yield 4.85 per cent.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Convertible 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1933.....	to yield 5.07 per cent.
Average yield.....	4.85 per cent.

A third list is even more suggestive in several of its features. The six bonds average 4.94 per cent. and consist of two municipals, three public utilities and one industrial. The large number of public utilities afford safety and high yield. Possibly the most interesting feature, however, is that two municipal bonds are included. This raises a point which has not been sufficiently called to the attention of investors recently: namely, the present attractiveness of municipal bonds.

Writers on investment subjects have failed

to emphasize the extent to which the bonds of States, counties, cities, and towns have been affected by general conditions of capital. So much has been said and written about railroad bonds in this connection that other classes have been overlooked. Yet municipals have felt the strain upon capital fully as much as railroad securities. Officials of both large and small cities have recently been surprised to find how difficult it is to sell bonds at par with an interest rate of 4¼ per cent. Many such sales have been advertised without bringing out a single bid. There has been nothing wrong with the credit of these cities although their securities have gone begging.

As a class, municipal bonds are rated as probably the most substantial of investment securities. Much care must be exercised in selecting municipals, but there are many experienced firms whose long experience in this field make their selections highly dependable for the investor. Not only in New York and Boston are there numerous important banking firms which specialize in this class of security, but the extensive offerings of municipals made by several of the better Chicago and St. Louis houses are indeed remarkable. Municipals are now being offered by reputable firms to yield upward of 4¾ per cent., and the variety of these bonds, especially in the West, which return more than 4¼ per cent. is such that no investor need find it impossible to make a choice.

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 453. NOTES, "MUNICIPALS," AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

What kind of securities shall I buy that would be most likely to be saleable at any time, in case I should need to convert into cash, and that would give me at the same time, the best rate of interest? I sometimes have the chance to buy municipal bonds issued by small cities and villages at a higher rate of interest than those of larger ones. What is the reason for this? Have the issues of smaller cities caused the investor more trouble than the others? Have municipal bonds always proved good investments? Which is the better practice, to buy from a reliable dealer or to buy wherever the best rate is obtainable? Are public service corporation bonds, as a general rule, good?

The most satisfactory securities for the investor, who foresees the possibility of having to convert his holdings into cash quickly, are short term bonds and notes. These may be of the railroad, industrial, or public utility type, secured or unsecured. They offer income, ranging from 4¼ to 4½ per cent. on the best railroad serial equipment trusts, to 6 per cent. on unsecured industrial or public utility notes. As a class, municipal bonds have proved excellent investments. Output considered, there have been relatively fewer defaults, principal or interest, on municipals than on any other type of securities, excepting State and Gov-

ernment issues, of course. One municipal bond may sell on a higher basis of income than another because it has behind it less security, or municipal credit that is not so well established. But, as a rule, the difference in yield between the issues of small cities and villages and those of larger ones is due merely to the fact that the former are, naturally, not as well known and are the least readily convertible. The question of market aside, the most desirable investment issues are frequently found among those of small prosperous communities. Unless you have facilities for investigating personally all of the antecedents of a municipal bond, in order to be assured of the legality of the issue, etc.,—and few investors have such facilities that are at all adequate—it is unquestionably the better practice to invest through some reliable and experienced investment banking house. Public service corporation bonds have been extremely popular among investors for the last few years. In general, they have proved very satisfactory, but there is need for careful discrimination in buying them. They present a wide range of quality—all the way from the highly speculative to the gilt-

edged and strictly conservative security. The best issues of this type offer income of about five per cent.

No. 454. BALANCING AN INVESTMENT LIST

I now have, in addition to twenty shares each of two 6 per cent. public utility preferred stocks, three bonds of an Ohio public service corporation, ten shares of one of the newer industrial preferred issues, and one 6 per cent. industrial bond, the following listed securities, ten shares each of Swift & Company, Atchison common, Northern Pacific, General Electric and American Telephone & Telegraph. I shall have a little more money to invest shortly, and would like to have you tell me what would balance up what I already have, and also give me your opinion of my present list. What is your opinion of Rumely preferred and common? I would like to get as much as 6 per cent. on my investment. I do not wish to jump in where I may lose, but I have faith that the country is not going up in smoke in my time, and will take a little chance on it.

It strikes us that you already have a pretty well balanced list of investments. To carry out the principle of diversification a little bit farther, there are two types of securities, in particular, to which you might turn your attention now, namely, sound railroad bonds, which are at a general level of prices that makes them more attractive from the point of view of income than they have been in several years; and to straight real estate mortgages. You could not expect to get as much as 6 per cent. on high class railroad bonds, even under prevailing market conditions, but with judicious selection you should be able to get 5 per cent. and a good quality of underlying security. On the mortgages, however, you could get 6 without taking much chance. The only thing about the latter type of securities that might possibly make it unattractive to you is that it does not offer ready convertibility. Mortgages, as a class, are best suited to the needs of investors, who want to put money away permanently for income. We should not consider it advisable for you to make any commitments in the Rumely shares at this time. Their recent decline probably discounted to a large extent the temporary omission of dividends on both preferred and common, recently announced, but until the financial problems with which the company is confronted are more definitely worked out by the bankers there will continue to be more risk in buying the shares than we believe you would care to assume.

No. 455. BONDS AND PREFERRED STOCKS

We have received some money from an estate, which we are desirous of investing in a sound security, so that some day we may be able to use it for another purpose. We have been advised to buy the bonds of a Southern enterprise which are offered with a bonus of common stock. These bonds pay 7 per cent. I know that you frown on 7 per cent. money, but would like to have your opinion on this particular investment. I have used the word "bonds," but it may be that it is preferred stock. However, it's all one and the same.

We do not frown upon all 7 per cent. securities, but if we get the right impression of the ones you have under consideration from the rather meager details you give, we are frank to say that we should be inclined to frown upon them, at least for your purposes. We believe, in other words, that you should be able to find something a great deal more suitable, especially in view of the fact that you seem not to have been careful in discriminating between bonds and preferred stock. It isn't, by any means, "all one and the same," as you say. You should understand that the ownership of the one kind of security makes you a creditor of the issuing corporation, entitled to receive fixed interest, and giving you legal recourse, in case the interest isn't paid; whereas the ownership of the other kind of

security makes you just a partner in the enterprise, entitled to receive a specified share of the profits in the form of dividends, but leaving you without recourse, in case there are no profits, or in case the directors should happen to decide that what profits there were ought to be used in some other manner. For an inexperienced investor, bonds that are really bonds, are best, not to mention real estate mortgages which are more readily available to the small individual investor nowadays than they used to be.

No. 456. ROCK ISLAND STOCK AND BONDS

I note that in the April number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, in one place you speak of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific refunding 4 per cent. bonds as a safe investment for a part of a woman's funds, while in another place you speak of the stock of the Rock Island road as a dangerous stock for the small investor. Are they two separate roads? Would you consider it wise to invest a portion of a trust fund in the Rock Island bonds? I received a list of securities recently in which they were mentioned. I am also offered the 4½ per cent. bonds of a Pacific Coast municipality at about par. These are said to be legal for savings banks and trustees in New York. Is there any choice between these two investments?

The Rock Island stock to which reference was made as dangerous is not the stock of an operating railroad at all, but of a holding company whose securities are twice removed from the railroad itself. The bonds are the obligations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, the company which actually owns and operates the property on which the bonds are secured. The bonds in question are, moreover, a first mortgage on a substantial part of the property, and they are legal investments for savings banks and trustees in New York State. They are good bonds, selling at present on an unusually attractive basis of net income, but, if you were thinking of putting all the money available for investment into one security, we think, the better choice would be the municipal bonds you refer to. On the other hand, if you were thinking of dividing the fund among different kinds of securities—as, in fact, it would be highly desirable for you to do—a part might go into the Rock Island bonds to help keep the average rate of income slightly above five cent.

No. 457. MUNICIPAL "IMPROVEMENT" BONDS

Will you kindly give me your opinion on the municipal bonds described in the enclosed circular. Why should they pay 6 per cent., when other issues of the same city, paying only 5 per cent., are successfully floated?

The fundamental reason why bonds of the general class of those described yield as much as 6 per cent is that they are not municipal bonds in the strict sense of the term. In other words, they are not the direct obligations of the issuing municipality backed up by its general credit, but depend for security of their principal and interest upon the tax-paying ability of property situated within the special district, for whose improvement the bonds are issued. They are similar in many respects to issues sometimes referred to as special assessment bonds. They have a pretty good record for safety, but not as good as straight municipals. In our judgment they are not, as a class, strictly conservative investments, and we think that any investor going into them should be at some pains to investigate carefully all of the circumstances connected with their issuance. We have sometimes suggested this type of bond to mix in with other more conservative securities with the idea of bringing the average of the net income on the whole investment up to a higher rate than might otherwise be obtained with safety.

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